

REVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDÆ
 BELONGING TO THE SUBFAMILY
CRYPTORHYNCHIDES.

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PART I.

Australia possesses a multitude of weevils. In Masters' Catalogue of Australian Coleoptera over 1200 species are enumerated; and since the date of the Catalogue about 300 species have been added, principally by the Rev. T. Blackburn. That these numbers are far from completing the list may be readily judged by anyone possessing a fair collection. I believe that the number at present known will be more than doubled. It is much the same in other families in which the majority of species are of small size or obscure colour. The Catalogue records one species of *Phalacridæ*, thirty-four are noted in the Supplement, and I myself possess at least sixty species. Only two species of *Corylophidæ* are noted in the Catalogue, and there must be at least one hundred. Of the *Curculionidæ*, five species of *Apion* have been described, and I possess twenty-three; of *Auletes* there are six, and I have thirteen; of *Magdalis* only one species is recorded, and I have over twenty. In the Macleay Museum, containing undoubtedly the best collection of Australian insects, there must be on a low estimate at least 15,000 species of Australian Coleoptera. It is only a few years since one of the largest and perhaps the handsomest beetle in Australia (*Phalacrognathus Muelleri*) was described. Of the *Cryptorhynchides* scarcely two hundred species have been described (mostly by Mr. Pascoe), and I possess or have under examination considerably over three hundred. It is

with this material (with frequent additions) that I propose to revise the Australian species of the subfamily. The subfamily is in a very unsatisfactory state, there having been, in common with many other subfamilies, no attempt at systematic classification; many of the descriptions are very brief, rendering it impossible to even guess to which genus the species belongs. Moreover the habit that many of the older European entomologists had of jumping about from Order to Order and describing insects from all over the world, as well as comparing species from different islands and continents together, renders it difficult for local entomologists to do good work. If the description of a species is such that a number of species belonging to widely separated genera would fit that description I shall ignore it.

I cannot find that the subfamily has ever been treated as a whole, except by Schönherr and Lacordaire, and the divisions and limitations of the subfamily proposed by those entomologists I am not prepared to accept; doubtless had they seen large and representative collections from Australia (which was certainly not the case), both would have considerably modified their views. Schönherr attaches too little importance to the under surface, and Lacordaire too much to the metasternum and antennæ. I have been unable to find any papers by Mr. Pascoe treating of the Australian species as a whole, though here and there he has notes upon particular groups. As I wish to formulate as natural an arrangement as possible, I shall defer stating what I consider to be the main divisions with their principal features, until the end of these papers, when the whole subfamily will be reviewed.

Mr. Pascoe, in speaking of *Agriochata*, says:—"In a family so difficult to classify as the *Curculionidæ* I think it would be better to adhere more strictly to characters, even if it should, in some cases, lead us away from an apparently more natural arrangement." Under *Europis* he says:—"But in a large genus like *Acalles* it is very undesirable to admit any species having a structural peculiarity at variance with its normal forms." He himself, however, frequently departs from this rule; and if strictly followed it would separate forms of the affinity of which there

can be no possible doubt. It is only reasonable to expect that in a large genus there should occur species having some structural variance with the majority of species contained in that genus. Genera (and even subfamilies in the *Curculionide*) are too often separated (and sometimes very widely) on account of minute structural differences, the homogeneity of the whole being entirely overlooked. The *Cryptorhynchide* appear to form a great network of genera, in which it is possible to trace the connection between any given two; here and there, however, a genus, such as *Protopalus*, stands out prominently, whose relationships are not very apparent.

I have regarded it as necessary in every instance (where I have been at liberty to do so) to decapitate at least one specimen; by this many advantages are secured. The antennæ may be fixed in any position; the relative lengths of the funicular joints, and the point of insertion of the scape, can be readily and accurately designated. It can be seen at once whether the scape passes the apex of the rostrum or not, also its relative length as compared with the funicle. On the prothorax the shape of the ocular lobe is easily seen, as is also its ciliation.

I propose to use a few terms in a strictly limited sense, as follows:—

Muzzle.—That part of the rostrum anterior to the antennæ; only used when the antennæ are inserted close to the apex.

Ocular fovea.—A fovea nearly always present, situated between the eyes; sometimes it is very indistinct and is often obscured by scales. It appears to be analogous to the clypeal suture of other families.

Ciliation.—The fringe of the ocular lobes. It is very rarely absent though frequently obscure, and can occasionally be usefully employed.

Constriction (of the prothorax).—This word appears to be loosely used by various authors. I use it to denote an appearance (common to many species) as if the sides of the prothorax close

to the apex had been narrowly pressed in whilst soft in *Mormosintes rubus* it is greatly developed. In several of the allies of *Chaetectetorus* it is laterally continued on the disc.

Mesosternal receptacle.—That part of the mesosternum between the coxæ in which the rostrum rests. It appears to be the most trustworthy character in the group, though occasionally slightly variable sexually. In the majority of species it is cavernous; in a number it is open; in several it appears as a semicircular row of granules. When the rostrum does not rest in it but is continued beyond its position (*Melanterius*, &c.) I call it the *mesosternal plate*.

Intermediates.—The 3rd and 4th abdominal segments.

My measurements are taken with the rostrum resting in the canal; if there are apical or lateral tubercles or mucros these have been included. Mr. Pascoe appears to have measured his specimens with the rostrum extended, as in a great many instances the lengths of my specimens are less than those given by him, but if the head and rostrum were included they would agree. Mr. Waterhouse evidently measured his specimens in the same way.

The granulation of the eyes can frequently be usefully employed but cannot be entirely depended upon. It will be noticed that when the eyes are large they are usually finely faceted and flattened, and when small, coarsely faceted and more convex.

The curvature of the rostrum is not always to be depended upon generically, being frequently subject to specific and sexual variation.

I do not propose to make any use of the scrobes in defining the genera. In all the species I have examined, both Australian and foreign, these terminate either at or very close to the lower edge of the eyes. The scape always (with a few remarkable exceptions, and then only in the male sex when it passes) reaches the eye, so that this character, so useful in other groups, cannot be usefully employed in this. A very useful character, however, is whether the scape passes the apex of rostrum or not; but this is subject to considerable specific variation and is *usually* sexually variable.

The prothorax in the majority of species overhangs the head, and this feature can be usefully employed.

The presence or absence of a scutellum is not always to be relied upon, though usually constant in a genus. A number of apterous species possess it, suggesting that their ancestors once possessed wings and large scutella, of which only the rudiments are now left. On the other hand a few winged species have none at all, the scutellum being replaced by a prothoracic lobe as in the Cetonid genus *Lomaptera*.

The elytra are closely joined together whether the species be alate or apterous; the connection seems to be of the nature of a double "tongue and groove."

The abdominal segments are extremely useful in defining a genus. The basal segment is nearly always larger than any of the others; the 2nd, however, frequently approaches it in size. But it is the intermediates that are most characteristic; these are always of equal size (except for the obliquity of their sides) and similarly clothed and punctate; often depressed and level with the apical segment, sometimes deeply sunk, seldom equally convex with the other segments, and in extremely few genera varying specifically. The soldering of the segments together, and the distinctness or otherwise of the sutures can also be usefully employed.

On removing the abdomen a peculiar feature is to be noticed on each side of the elytra; this is a kind of receptacle to receive a lateral lobe of the abdomen. In a number of genera it is more distinct than in others, but in all that I have examined it is easily traceable. It is usually of a lanceolate shape, and appears to be a sudden enlargement of the hidden epipleuræ (?). It is alike in both sexes. Though present in all the *Curculionidæ*, it appears to attain its greatest development in the *Cryptorhynchides*, and perhaps next in the *Erirhinides*; in some subfamilies (*Leptopsides*, *Amycterides*, &c.) it appears as a feeble elongate impression, extending almost the entire length of the elytra.

Good characters are offered by the legs; nevertheless they are not to be entirely relied upon. In a number of genera some

of the species have dentate and others edentate femora; with several species it is only the male that has dentate femora, and in at least one species (*Pezichus binotatus*) it is certainly the reverse. The femora may or may not pass the elytra in congeners, but this character is usually constant. Their grooving I think is to be depended upon, though varying in the different legs. The tibiae nearly always terminate in a hook, and there is frequently a small tuft of setæ or elongate scales close to it. The tarsi in certain groups (especially in the allies of *Poropterus*) appear to be variable, and I consider it necessary in certain cases to join species having linear tarsi with those in which the 3rd joint is more or less widely bilobed. The claw joint is usually constant, and I regard it as improbable that two species, of which one has this joint squamose and the other glabrous, can belong to the same genus. Attention was first directed to this character by Mr. Pascoe, and slight as it may appear, it is undoubtedly very useful.

As an aid towards identification, tabulations of the species will be appended to the generic diagnoses, and these, whenever possible, will be founded on easily recognisable features. In the case of *Poropterus* short descriptions of the groups and species are given, as many of the species (though sufficiently distinct), do not possess strongly marked or reliable characters for tabulation.

The material I have under examination is rich in species from New South Wales, Southern Queensland, and South-Western Australia; comparatively rich in Northern Queensland, Victorian and Tasmanian forms, and poor in species from South and North-Western Australia. From the Northern Territory of South Australia I have none at present.

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co-types) of a number of the species described by Mr. Pascoe, besides a large number of new forms.

Genus *POROPTERUS*, Schönherr.

Schönh., Gen. et Spec. Curc. Vol. viii. Pt. 1, p. 431, Genus No. 547; Waterhouse, Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. ii. (2), 1853, p. 195; Pascoe, Journ. Linn. Soc. xi. 1870, p. 189; Lacord., Gen. des Col. vii. p. 91.

Head flat, never more than slightly convex. *Ocular fovea* small or almost obsolete, often entirely concealed by scales. *Eyes* moderately or somewhat coarsely granulate, rounded, widely separated, an obsolete line beneath them. *Rostrum* never more than moderately curved, occasionally almost straight, broad, flattened, more or less scaly, muzzle widening to apex; usually broader, shorter and more curved in ♂. *Antennae* slender. *Scape* sometimes inserted in the exact middle of rostrum, but usually much closer to apex, usually passing muzzle for a considerable distance, but sexually variable, often without scales or setae. *Funicle* with two basal joints more or less elongate. *Club* either short, subcircular, or moderately elongate, adnate to funicle or not, joints indistinct or invisible. *Prothorax* either as wide as long, or a little longer than wide; apex usually much narrower than base, sometimes rounded or truncate, often bluntly bifurcate; sides more or less rounded and precipitous; base either very feebly bisinuate or truncate, occasionally with a small scutellar lobe; ocular lobes somewhat prominent; ciliation minute, rarely entirely absent, seldom visible unless head be removed; usually with a narrower, more or less shining, abbreviated carina along the median line, a depression on each side of it, occasionally with a depression in place of the carina, sometimes without either; often with a single or two transverse series of four tubercles which are occasionally united in the middle and subjoined at the sides, seldom entirely absent; frequently with small granules; rarely visibly punctate. *Scutellum* small or absent. *Elytra* from once and one-half to more than twice the length of prothorax, widest about the middle, but occasionally nearer the base, sometimes

subparallel; convex, but occasionally flattened; shoulders usually strongly rounded off, sometimes with a large tubercle projecting more or less over prothorax; base applied more or less closely to prothorax; feebly bi-, tri-, quadri-, multi-sinuate or truncate; apex more or less produced, rounded, mucronate, or tuberculate; usually supplied with large tubercles arranged in rows; sometimes granulate, fasciculate, never smooth; punctures obliterated, distinct, or increasing to foveæ, more or less filled with scales, regular or irregular. *Pectoral canal* terminating between two pairs of anterior legs. *Mesosternal receptacle* cavernous, moderately raised, semicircular in front. *Meso-* and *metasternum* narrow, apex of the latter truncate between anterior coxæ, base emarginate and often with a small shallow depression. Basal segment of *abdomen* large, usually about twice the length of 2nd; intercoxal process broad, feebly produced in the middle; apex feebly arcuate, behind the coxæ often very feebly raised; suture between 1st and 2nd distinct; 2nd feebly arcuate or parallel-sided; intermediates narrow, often slightly below the general level, their combined length equal to or shorter than apical. *Legs* moderately long, anterior and posterior slightly different in length and sexually variable. *Femora* linear, edentate; seldom reaching or passing apex of abdomen and very seldom passing elytra, and then for a very short distance in the males, usually terminating at about the middle of the posterior declivity. *Tibiae* short, straight, or very feebly curved, somewhat compressed. *Tarsi* usually about two-thirds the length of tibiae, 3rd joint narrowly, sometimes broadly bilobed, in *rubus* entire; more or less densely padded beneath, the padding when viewed from some directions appears silvery at apices and sides; claw-joint elongate, about equal to the basal, with minute scales and dense hairs; claws free, widely or moderately separated. *Body* more or less densely covered with scales, never smooth and shining; usually almost as deep as wide, but sometimes much wider than deep; either elliptic, cylindric or subcylindric; apterous.

This genus was proposed by Schönherr to receive several Tasmanian species, and as was often the case where but few species

of a genus were known to him (and as must often be the case with others) those species are not truly representative of the whole genus. *Poropterus* I regard as typical of the whole subfamily, having few characters that may be relied on generically, the species variable in size and sexually variable, and having affinities in the most unexpected directions. A number of species have been referred to it which should be excluded. I do not think that any species having the two basal abdominal segments soldered together should be admitted, and on this account I exclude *porrigineus*, Pasc.,* which seems to be much closer to *Paleticus*; neither should any species having the mesosternal receptacle straight at its apex; *satyrus*, Pasc., *foreipennis*, Pasc., *musculus*, Pasc., *tetricus*,*Pasc., should perhaps also be excluded; they are unknown to me except by description. I exclude *lemur*, Pasc., for which a new genus is required; *tumulosus*, Pasc., is not properly referable to *Poropterus*; it is closer to *Petosiris*, but a new genus is required to receive it and several other species I possess. Probably species standing in other genera (especially in *Acalles* and *Cryptorrhynchus*) are referable to it. I refer *Mormosintes rubus* to the genus, the linear tarsi on which Pascoe founded *Mormosintes* not appearing to warrant generic separation. Pascoe states that "*Curculio luridus*, Fabr., placed in *Acalles* in the Munich Catalogue, is a *Poropterus*." In Masters' Catalogue, *Cryptorrhynchus fuliginosus*, Boisd., is placed as a synonym of that species, as also *Acalles immansuetus*, Bohem. If this synonymy is correct, the species is certainly not a *Poropterus*, as in describing *immansuetus* Boheman says, "*femoribus subtus dente parvo, obtuso, armatis*"; a character which would at once exclude it.

Members of the genus are to be found along the entire eastern coastal districts of Australia; they are scarce in South Australia

* In this species the two basal abdominal segments are not free, though on a first glance they appear to be so; on removing the scales, however, their true nature is to be seen.

and moderately numerous in Tasmania (where a species* has been recorded as destructive to fruit trees, by nibbling the bark, and young buds); the dense tropical scrubs of Queensland and northern New South Wales abound in them. Most of the species may be taken in abundance at night time crawling over logs and stumps; during the day they usually remain concealed in holes they or other insects have drilled in timber. West of and on the Great Dividing Range several species are very abundant under logs, stones, &c. The colour of all the species may be described as opaque-black, antennæ, claws and tibial hooks piceous-red or reddish-piceous.

The genus cannot be satisfactorily divided into groups dependent only on the relative lengths of the two basal joints of the funicle; it may, however, be divided into several natural ones; and this I attempt to do with the species I am acquainted with.

i—Scutellum present.

Group A—Type, *P. antiquus*.

Narrow, subparallel, convex, granulate and feebly or not at all tuberculate. Eyes moderately granulate. Rostrum curved. Antennæ elongate; scape inserted close to apex, considerably passing muzzle; basal joint of funicle equal to or a little longer than 2nd; club free. Prothorax not much narrower at apex than at base, carina feeble. Scutellum present. Elytra with shoulders feebly rounded. Intermediate segments of abdomen rather wide, flat, not depressed below level of apical. Femora not reaching middle of posterior declivity.

This group, consisting of three closely allied species is, I believe, confined to Tasmania.

Elytra with posterior declivity almost perpendicular;

near its summit with a feeble obtuse tubercle on 3rd

interstice..... *zopherus*, n.sp.

Posterior declivity rounded, without tubercle. Inter-

coxal process narrower than in the preceding..... *abstersus*, Bohem.

P. antiquus, Bohem.

Prothorax with a transverse row of four small tubercles.

Second and 4th interstices of elytra with small tubercles; posterior declivity moderately elongate, apex flattened..... *antiquus*, Bohem.

POROPTERUS ZOPHERUS, n.sp.

Moderately clothed with short roundish brown scales, more elongate towards sides, densest towards apex of elytra, sparse on under surface; femora and tibiae with dense adpressed scales; head and rostrum with sooty-black, the former in addition with brown scales. Ciliation minute, rather sparse, silvery-yellow.

Convex, cylindric, feebly tuberculate. *Head* feebly punctate: rostrum coarsely punctate at base, more finely towards apex; eyes moderately granulate, ocular fovea almost concealed, rostrum curved, parallel, scape inserted about one-third from apex, its thickened portion passing muzzle, 1st joint of funicle about as long as 2nd, 2nd not as long as three following combined; club free. *Prothorax* scarcely longer than wide, flattened; apex feebly produced, rounded, not much narrower than base; ocular lobes rounded; constriction continuous across summit, deepest at sides; sides feebly decreasing to base; median carina short, feeble, flattened; disc with small granules, transverse row of tubercles just traceable. *Scutellum* small, triangularly rounded. *Elytra* wider than prothorax at base, and more than twice as long; sides subparallel to near apex; base bisinuate, with distinct and regular rows of rather large punctures; posterior declivity abrupt, with a feeble tubercle which is moderately distinct when viewed from the side almost at the summit on 3rd interstice. *Abdomen* feebly convex and punctate, basal segment not twice as long as 2nd, a feeble longitudinal depression in its middle; intermediates flat, on a level with apical and longer than 2nd and apical. Posterior *femora* just passing intermediate segments; tibiae straight, the anterior very feebly bisinuate on their upper surfaces; tarsi rather short, 3rd joint rather widely bilobed, 4th not distinctly longer than 1st. Length 12, rostrum $2\frac{1}{6}$; width $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania (Mr. A. Simson, No. 3369; Rev. T. Blackburn, No. 6191).

In this species the legs are sexually variable in thickness.

POROPTERUS ABSTERSUS, Bohem.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5419.

Upper surface sparsely clothed with dark brown short scales, interspersed with a few more elongate towards sides; under surface with paler scales, which have a feeble lustre at base of under surface of femora; legs with adpressed elongate scales; head densely, rostrum less densely squamose. Ciliation very short, silvery-yellow.

Convex, cylindric, feebly tuberculate. *Head* with feeble ocular fovea; eyes moderately granulate; rostrum curved, distinctly punctate, muzzle widening to apex; scape inserted about one-third from apex, passing muzzle for almost half its length; 1st joint of funicle a little longer than 2nd, 2nd as long as two following combined; club free. *Prothorax* as in preceding except that apical constriction is narrower, sides more rounded, median carina less and the granules a little more distinct. *Elytra* as in preceding except that the sides are more rounded, punctures larger, less in number and more distinct, posterior declivity less abrupt and almost without trace of tubercles at summit. *Abdomen* flattened, distinctly punctate, intercoxal process narrower than in the preceding, its sides near coxæ distinctly elevated; intermediate segments larger. *Femora* just reaching apical segment. Length 9, rostrum 2; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania (Rev. T. Blackburn, Nos 6190 and 6192; Mr. G. Masters). Described by Boheman from Australia.

POROPTERUS ANTIQUUS, Bohem.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5420.

Moderately densely clothed with brown and sooty-brown short or elongate scales, densest towards apex of elytra; under surface with paler scales; legs with still paler, very dense, adpressed, elongate scales; head and base of rostrum densely squamose. Ciliation sparse, short, brownish.

Convex, cylindric, feebly tuberculate. *Head* and rostrum densely punctate (but the punctures usually concealed); ocular fovea almost obsolete; rostrum curved, subparallel, the muzzle feebly widening to apex; scape inserted at less than one-third

from apex, nearly half of its length passing muzzle (a little less in ♀); 1st joint of funicle a little longer than 2nd, 2nd as long as two following combined; club subadnate to funicle. *Prothorax* very little longer than wide; apex feebly produced; rounded, not much narrower than base; ocular lobes almost obsolete; constriction rather feeble, continuous across summit, median carina short but moderately distinct, transverse row of tubercles feeble but more distinct than in either of the preceding, with numerous small granules. *Scutellum* very small. *Elytra* feebly bisinuate at base, where it is as wide as prothorax, and more than twice as long; sides feebly widening to about the middle, towards apex curved inward, apex itself almost truncate, thickened and feebly flattened; with distinct but somewhat irregular rows of moderately large punctures; 2nd and 4th interstices very feebly tuberculate, the tubercles moderately distinct when viewed sideways, one on each side of summit of declivity (which is more elongate than in either of the preceding) is a little more distinct. *Abdomen* very feebly convex, basal segment not twice as long as 2nd, from the 2nd feebly encroached upon by sides of elytra in ♂; intermediates rather large, longer than 2nd or apical, apical feebly transversely impressed in ♂. *Femora* in both sexes slightly passing intermediate segments; tibiae very feebly curved; tarsi short, 3rd joint rather widely bilobed, 4th a little longer than 1st. Length 10, rostrum $2\frac{1}{4}$; width 4 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania (Mr. A. Simson, No. 3203; Rev. T. Blackburn, No. 6191; Mr. G. Masters).

I have a specimen in which there are two small triangular patches of whitish scales on each side of the suture at base.

Group B.—Type *P. succisus*.

Narrow, subelliptic, convex, tuberculate and granulate. Rostrum curved, sparsely squamose. Antennae elongate; scape inserted at about one-third or less from apex, moderately or considerably passing muzzle; 1st joint of funicle equal to or a little longer than 2nd; club free. Prothorax carinate, apex scarcely narrower than base. Scutellum very small. Elytra widest about

middle, shoulders feebly rounded, posterior declivity at its summit on 3rd interstice with conical tubercle. Femora reaching or passing middle of declivity; tarsi strongly bilobed.

This division is intermediate between *antiquus* and *Westwoodi*.

Prothoracic carina and tubercles feeble. Tubercles of declivity more than thrice as large as any of the others, feebly compressed; apex with two distinct tubercles..... *succisus*, Erichs.

Prothorax with median carina fully half its length, transverse tubercles distinct. Elytra with tubercles of declivity large, thick, scarcely twice as large as those on the 5th interstices a little behind them; apex obsoletely tuberculate. Femora almost reaching apex of elytra..... *corvus*, n.sp.

POROPTERUS SUCCISUS, Erichs.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5551.

(*Cryptorrhynchus*, Er.): *P. succosus*, Bohem.; No. 5441.

Densely clothed with minute muddy-brown scales, more distinct on prothorax and sides of elytra, tubercles more or less naked, under surface with elongate paler scales, legs with dense elongate scales; head feebly clothed, rostrum still more feebly, the scales darker and sparser. Ciliation very minute, bright silvery.

Convex, subcylindric, tubercles mostly small. *Head* and rostrum densely punctate; ocular fovea small, deep, usually concealed; eyes rather coarsely granulate; rostrum curved, subparallel, muzzle feebly widened to apex; antennæ elongate, scape inserted a little less than one-third from apex in ♂, about half in ♀, a little less than half its length passing muzzle; first joint of funicle distinctly longer than 2nd, 2nd not as long as three following combined; club free, distinctly four-jointed. *Prothorax* a trifle longer than wide; apex feebly produced, rounded, more than half the width of base; constriction feeble, and very feebly continued across summit; ocular lobes rounded; sides rounded; base truncate; median carina short, feeble, but moderately distinct; a transverse row of four rather feeble tubercles, behind them densely, in front more sparsely granulate. *Scutellum* very small. *Elytra* more than twice the length of prothorax and at its base as

wide, sides widening to about the middle, and then a little more suddenly narrowed, with numerous granules; 2nd and 4th interstices with feeble tubercles, 2nd at summit of declivity (which is almost vertical) with a large conical granulate tubercle, behind it on 4th a much smaller one, apex with a feeble tubercle on each side; sides and declivity distinctly punctate. *Abdomen* rather broad, narrowest in ♂, basal segments fully twice as long as 2nd, intercoxal process very flat; 2nd small, almost as long as intermediates, which are shorter than apical; apical densely minutely punctate at apex, widest in ♀. *Femora* almost or just reaching apex of abdomen, tibiae very feebly curved, tarsi rather thick, 3rd joint distinctly bilobed, 4th scarcely longer than 1st. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{2}$; width $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania (Messrs. G. Masters, A. Simson, C. French).

POROPTERUS CORVUS, n.sp.

♀ (?). Upper surface very sparsely clothed with small dark brown or blackish scales; under surface—except on some of the abdominal segments,—with paler and somewhat denser scales; femora and tibiae with dark brown moderately elongate scales; head and rostrum feebly squamose. Ciliation extremely minute, silvery.

Convex, subcylindric, strongly tuberculate. *Head* feebly, rostrum more distinctly punctate; ocular fovea small; rostrum subparallel, feebly curved; antennae short, scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, just reaching apex of muzzle, 1st joint of funicle a little longer than 2nd, 2nd a little longer than two following combined, 7th fully as broad as club; club free. *Prothorax* as long as wide; apex feebly produced, rounded, about half the width of base; ocular lobes moderately prominent; constriction feeble on sides, more distinct but interrupted three times on summit; sides rounded; base truncate; median carina distinct, rather long; a transverse row of four distinct and rather large tubercles, the median largest, behind them with numerous rather large granules smaller at the side and sparser in front; each side of apex with a feeble obtuse ridge. *Scutellum* almost invisible. *Elytra* more

than twice the length of prothorax, and at its base (which is truncate) almost as wide; sides widening to about the middle; with rows of moderately large and very distinct tubercles, five on second, the first some distance from base, 2nd very small and close to first, 3rd as large as 2nd, 4th twice as large as 1st, 5th a little below summit of declivity (which behind them is precipitous) and largest of all, conical; 4th interstice with a moderately large tubercle about as far behind base as it is in front of the 1st of 2nd interstice, behind it several small tubercles, near largest of 2nd a distinct conical tubercle about half its size; sides with a few small ones; apex with three very small tubercles; the central one sutural, causing apex to appear feebly bisinuate; numerous small granules scattered about, rather regularly arranged towards suture; sides with two distinct rows of regular punctures, less regular and smaller elsewhere. Basal segment of *abdomen* twice as long as 2nd, their sutures distinct only at sides; intermediates feebly depressed, not as long as apical, their sutures deep and wide. *Femora* not quite reaching apex of abdomen; *tibiæ* very feebly but noticeably curved inwardly; *tarsi* thick; 3rd joint distinctly bilobed, 4th scarcely longer than 1st. Length $11\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{2}$; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New England, N.S.W. (Mr. D. A. Porter).

Group C.—Type *P. Westwoodi*.

Narrow, elongate, subelliptic, convex, tuberculate and granulate. Eyes finely granulate. Rostrum feebly curved. Antennæ elongate; scape inserted at about one-third from apex, not reaching, reaching or considerably passing apex of muzzle; 2nd joint of funicle equal to or a little longer than 1st; club free. Prothorax carinate, apex about half the width of base, with a distinct tubercle on each side but scarcely bifurcate, median tubercles granulate, lateral also granulate but more irregularly. Scutellum present. Each elytron (besides others) with a large conical tubercle on the 3rd interstice in the middle of posterior declivity; apical tubercles scarcely touching; shoulders narrow. Intermediate segments of abdomen on a level with apical. Legs long, third tarsal joint moderately bilobed.

Differs from the *Chevrolati*-group in having a scutellum, apex of prothorax not bifurcate, and in the large posterior tubercle.

Prothorax with apical tubercles compressed and rather elongate, apical tubercles of elytra small, four in number, the two inner very small. Femora not reaching base of tubercles of declivity, the apices of which (in both sexes) pass apical tubercles *Westwoodi*, Waterh.

Narrower than the preceding. Apical tubercles of prothorax small, fasciculate, not compressed. Femora almost reaching apices of tubercles of declivity, which do not reach apices of apical tubercles, these latter distinct..... *Waterhousei*, Pasc.

Almost parallel-sided. Prothorax with large scales extending from median tubercles to apex, where they are fasciculate. Most of the elytral tubercles small, the two on the declivity large, not visibly granulate (but like the two preceding densely squamose) but feebly projecting outwards, femora scarcely reaching their bases; apical tubercles prominent, but not so sharp as in the preceding..... *angustatus*, n.sp.

POKOPTERUS WESTWOODI, Waterh.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5447.

P. hariolus, Pasc.; No. 5428.

♂. Upper surface moderately densely clothed with rather small elongate scales; the majority are of a warm brown colour, but on the apex and sides of prothorax and sides of elytra they are always white (subject to the usual alteration with age, etc.); scutellum with minute pale scales; intermixed on head and rostrum. Under surface and legs with warm brown moderately elongate scales, longest and densest on tibiae, on the abdomen—to the naked eye—in feeble rows; rostrum squamose its entire length; femora (to the naked eye) appearing ringed towards apex. Ciliation moderately elongate, silvery-yellow, slightly visible with head in position.

Convex, subcylindric, strongly tuberculate. *Head* feebly, rostrum more densely punctate; the punctures covered with scales, ocular fovea minute; eyes finely granulate, small, more distinctly convex than is usual in the genus; rostrum feebly curved, muzzle feebly widening to apex; antennae rather elongate; scape inserted

about two-fifths from apex, slightly passing muzzle; basal joint of funicle longer than 2nd; club free, indistinctly four-jointed. *Prothorax* a little longer than wide, apex rounded, about three-fifths the width of base; ocular lobes distinct; constriction shallow, continued as a depression across summit; median carina feeble, a feeble depression on each side of it; a transverse row of four large granulate tubercles, the median slightly to the rear of lateral, as high as wide but not as long, lateral tubercles flattened and irregular; apex with a longitudinal tubercle or outwardly projecting ridge on each side ending at constriction, numerous small tubercles showing through scales. *Scutellum* distinct, semicircular. *Elytra* more than twice the length of prothorax, widest a little before the middle, with numerous granules scattered about and on tubercles, feebly punctate, the punctures more distinct at sides; shoulders feebly projecting on to prothorax; 2nd interstice with three large conical tubercles, posterior largest and at summit of declivity (which is moderately elongate), intermediate smallest; 3rd interstice with the largest tubercle of all, conical, rather sharp, outwardly projecting and situate at side of middle of declivity; a row of three comparatively small tubercles obliquely placed, 1st and 2nd on 5th interstice, 3rd and largest on 3rd interstice and a little behind the exact middle; apex with a small conical tubercle on each side, and a much smaller and blunter one inwardly. Basal segment of *abdomen* not twice as long as 2nd, the suture with it curved, subobcordate, intercoxal process flat; 2nd feebly convex in the middle; intermediates rather large, longer than second or apical, sutures deep but narrow, apical very feebly transversely impressed, subtriangular. *Legs* long, posterior femora reaching middle of apical segment; tibiæ straight, slightly flattened; tarsi narrow, 3rd joint distinctly bilobed, 4th (if anything) a little shorter than 1st. Length 16, rostrum 4; width 7 mm.

♀. Differs in being larger and broader, head larger in proportion; rostrum longer, straighter and more parallel, scape not reaching apex of muzzle, tubercles more obtuse, and prothoracic carina longer. Length 18, rostrum $5\frac{2}{3}$; width $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Richmond River, N.S.W. (Lea); Queensland (Macleay and Sydney Museums). Described by Waterhouse from Australia.

P. hariolus is a synonym of this species. Of it Mr. Pascoe says:—"Differs from *P. Westwoodi*, Waterh., *inter alia*, in having the apex of each elytron bituberculate." The small inner tubercles might very well have been regarded by Mr. Waterhouse as nothing more than granules and consequently not mentioned, especially as they are often almost completely concealed by scales.

POROPTERUS WATERHOUSEI, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5446.

Moderately densely clothed with small slightly elongate brown—intermixed with griseous—scales, on the tubercles they are dark brown (except humeral, where they are paler and very dense); under surface with brown or dark brown, sparse, feebly elongate scales; femora and tibiae densely clothed with elongate scales; on the head and rostrum the scales are dingy, but paler towards base and apex. Ciliation moderately elongate, rather straggling, silvery-brown, scarcely visible with head in position.

Convex, elongate-elliptic, strongly tuberculate. *Head* and rostrum sparsely—the latter on muzzle—more densely punctate; ocular fovea small, deep; eyes finely granulate; rostrum moderately long, feebly curved, muzzle widening to apex: antennae not very elongate; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, passing muzzle; 1st joint of funicle distinctly shorter than 2nd, 2nd very slightly longer than three following combined; club subadnate to funicle. *Prothorax* longer than wide, apex produced, rounded, about half the width of base, appearing feebly bifurcate from two small fasciculate tubercles; ocular lobes rounded, but rather prominent; constriction on account of scales appearing rather shallow, but in reality deep, visible from above; median carina narrow, continuous almost from base to apex, but very indistinct behind the middle, the disc on each side of it with a moderately large rounded and rather flat granulate tubercle; lateral tubercles irregular, obtuse, flattened, in front of median, the apex in front of them—as in the preceding and to a certain extent in the following species—appearing subquadrate; basal half with numer-

ous rather large and shining granules, declivity with smaller granules. *Scutellum* small, distinct, semicircular. *Elytra* more than twice the length of prothorax and very little wider, widest about the middle, shoulders feebly projecting on to prothorax, and rendered very distinct on account of the colour of the scales by which they are clothed; base depressed; large granules scattered about with smaller ones, or tubercles, lateral punctures large and distinct: all the tubercles (except extreme apical) smaller than in the preceding; 2nd interstice with three large equidistant ones, basal longest, 2nd smallest and most irregular, 3rd largest and at summit of declivity (which is a very little more elongate than in the preceding), about its middle at the sides on 3rd interstice a large conical feebly outwardly projecting tubercle, sides with less distinct tubercles, all anterior to 3rd discal, two on 4th interstice of which the posterior is largest, two close together on 6th of which the anterior is largest (when viewed from the side with the naked eye there appear to be others, owing to the approximation of some of the granules); apex with a rather large flattened-conical tubercle at each side, subparallel on their outer edges. *Abdominal segments* (except basal) feebly convex, each feebly depressed at base and apex, sutures deep, basal not twice as long as 2nd, intercoxal process with a subcircular depression at its apex, its middle marking the base of a very distinct depression on metasternum; 2nd segment (to the naked eye) appearing bulged out at sides, intermediates longer than 2nd or apical, apical feebly curved inwardly at apex. *Legs* long; femora very slightly passing abdomen but not elytra; intermediate tibiæ straight, the others almost imperceptibly curved; 3rd tarsal joint widely bilobed, 4th no longer than 1st. Length 15, rostrum $3\frac{1}{2}$; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Richmond River, N.S.W. (Lea); two specimens, both apparently males. Originally described from Queensland.

POROPTERUS ANGUSTATUS, n.sp.

Upper surface densely clothed with elongate pale yellow scales, palest and most elongate at apex of prothorax, tinged with brown

along the middle (except apices) and sides of prothorax and elytra; under surface with sparser scales, abdominal segments (to the naked eye) with three rows of paler scales, legs densely squamose, femora feebly ringed; head and rostrum densely squamose, the scales tinged with brown towards base and apex. Ciliation moderately elongate, pale silvery-yellow.

Narrow, convex, subparallel, tubercles mostly small. *Head* with a very feeble tubercle on each side of the middle and almost at extreme base, punctures (if present) entirely concealed; eyes rather large, finely granulate, between them a feeble carina showing through scales and apparently continued on to rostrum (which is almost straight and parallel-sided); antennæ rather short, scape inserted about one-third from apex, passing muzzle; 2nd joint of funicle slightly longer than but not as thick as 1st and not as long as three following combined; club thick, almost free. *Prothorax* with apex produced, subtruncate, about half the width of base, basal two-thirds subparallel, ocular lobes feeble; constriction deep, visible from above; median carina rather thick and showing only in the middle; on each side of it an obtuse rounded tubercle; lateral tubercles feeble, flattened, the anterior only feebly distinct; sides of apex feebly ridged, and from the density of the scales by which the ridges are covered appearing bifurcate; base with a few large granules or very small tubercles. *Scutellum* very small and indistinct. *Elytra* more than twice the length of prothorax and scarcely—if at all—wider, very feebly widening to about one-third from base, shoulders feebly produced; the tubercles only at sides of declivity on 3rd interstice large and conical, three on 2nd interstice small, basal equidistant from base and 2nd, 3rd as far distant from 2nd as 2nd is from base, and at summit of declivity (which is elongate); 4th interstice with very feeble tubercles, the most distinct near third discal, the interstices apparently feebly tuberculate, raised towards the sides; apex with a rather large flattened conical tubercle on each side; disc with numerous small granules; sides with large shallow punctures. *Abdomen* (except for scales and flattened intercoxal process) as in preceding. *Femora* long, posterior almost reaching apex of

abdomen ; tibiæ short, flattened, moderately distinctly but very feebly curved; 3rd tarsal joint widely bilobed, 4th slightly longer than 1st. Length 12, rostrum $2\frac{1}{4}$; width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Richmond River, N.S.W.

Owing to the density of the scales by which my specimen (apparently ♀) is covered, the granules, &c., are rendered somewhat indistinct.

ii.—Scutellum absent.

Group D—Type *P. sphacelatus*.

Robust, convex, tuberculate. Rostrum feebly bent, not densely squamose. Antennæ moderately elongate; scape feebly squamose or setose, inserted a little in front of the middle, seldom reaching, or passing apex of muzzle for but a very short distance; basal joint of funicle equal to or a little longer than 2nd; club subsolid, subadnate to funicle or free. Prothorax with two transverse rows of tubercles, carina slight or absent, with a small scutellar lobe, apex with feebly projecting tubercles giving it a bifurcate appearance. Scutellum absent. Elytra with three more or less large tubercles on 2nd interstice, declivity with a small usually white-tipped tubercle on 2nd or 3rd interstice, a shining granule on each side of scutellar region. Second abdominal segment not half the length of basal, intermediates very slightly if at all below level of apical. Femora almost reaching, reaching, or slightly passing apex of elytra. Third tarsal joint almost simple.

Scales uniformly coloured. Subparallel. Tubercles of

elytra large..... *verres*, Pasc.

Resembling but smaller and less parallel than preceding,

tubercles smaller, apex of prothorax, apex and sides

of elytra with paler scales; the club a little less

elongate and more decidedly free..... *sphacelatus*, Pasc.

Very different in appearance from either of the preceding.

Prothorax and elytra flattened, the former with a

moderately distinct carina; tubercles more in

advance of the middle than in either of them. Base

of elytra with a distinct laterally projecting

tubercle; apex with large subtriangular tubercles,

almost united at base..... *Parryi*, Waterh.

POROPTERUS VERRES, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5445.

♀. Upper surface, head and femora densely clothed with brown rounded or moderately elongate scales, densest on tubercles; scape with a few elongate scales towards apex, under surface and tibiae with elongate scales. Ciliation minute, sparse and dark, almost invisible with head in position.

Convex, subcylindric, strongly tuberculate. *Head* convex, ocular fovea small; eyes moderately granulate, produced at apex; rostrum elongate, almost straight, feebly widening from scape to base and apex, with large and dense punctures becoming obsolete near base, scape inserted a little in front of the middle, not reaching apex; basal joint of funicle distinctly longer than 2nd, 2nd not as long as three following combined; club subadnate to funicle. *Prothorax* distinctly longer than wide, apex produced, bifurcate, about half the width of base; ocular lobes slightly rounded; constriction deep, continued as a depression across summit; without carina (except as a small scutellar lobe) but a median line extending its whole length; two transverse series of 4 small and distinct tubercles. *Elytra* about once and one-half as long as prothorax and scarcely wider about its middle; 2nd interstice with a distinctly elevated granule at side of scutellar lobe, with three large equidistant tubercles, the third at summit of declivity (which is abrupt), below it a very small tubercle; 4th interstice with 3 large ones but smaller than those of 2nd, the 1st level with 1st, 2nd and 3rd a little behind 2nd and 3rd of 2nd interstice, between 1st and 2nd a very small tubercle, and below third another small one, 6th interstice with an elongate obtuse tubercle; shoulders somewhat thickened; sides with regular rows of large punctures, much smaller and less distinct on disc; apex very feebly bisinuate. *Abdominal segments* almost level, sutures very distinct, basal flat, twice as long as 2nd, intercoxal process narrow, rounded, its sides feebly raised; 2nd longest at sides; intermediates feebly convex, longer than 2nd

and as long as apical. *Legs* long; posterior femora just passing elytra; tibiæ feebly compressed and very feebly curved; tarsi narrow, 3rd joint feebly bilobed, 4th distinctly longer than 1st. Length $16\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $4\frac{1}{2}$; width 7 mm.

♂. Differs in being smaller, scales less uniformly coloured, rostrum more curved, scape inserted closer to apex, legs a little longer and elytra less parallel.

Hab.—Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W. (Lea). Originally described from Queensland.

POROPTERUS SPHACELATUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5440.

Upper surface moderately densely clothed (densest on tubercles and apex of prothorax) with feebly elongate brown scales; on the apex, median line, and sides of prothorax, sides near base, and suture at declivity of elytra, they are much paler; under surface with sparse, scarcely elongate scales, tibiæ with elongate scales, scape with a few at apex; rostrum moderately clothed. Ciliation minute, silvery-yellow.

Convex, subcylindric, feebly tuberculate. *Head* convex; ocular fovea distinct; eyes rather coarsely granulate, apex produced; rostrum thick, feebly curved, coarsely punctate in ♂, in ♀ the rostrum a little longer, flatter, and with the punctures less obscured; antennæ rather thick, scape inserted about three-sevenths from apex, in neither sex reaching extreme apex, basal joint of funicle slightly longer than 2nd, 2nd the length of two following combined; club shortly elliptic, free. *Prothorax* longer than wide, apex produced, bifurcate, more than half the width of base; sides and base rounded; ocular lobes less prominent than in the preceding; constriction deep but short, continued as a depression across summit; tubercles and scutellar lobe similar to but smaller than preceding. *Elytra* less parallel and slightly broader than in preceding, tubercles similar in position but decidedly smaller, the basal of 4th interstice decidedly larger

than that of 2nd (in the preceding it is a trifle smaller); apex narrow, a small and distinct tubercle on each side; punctures as in preceding. *Abdomen* almost as in preceding, the 2nd with a transverse excavation on each side at base. Posterior *femora* in ♀ scarcely reaching, in ♂ just passing apex of elytra; tibiæ straight; 3rd tarsal joint feebly bilobed. Length 11, rostrum 3; width 5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Mr. G. Masters); Richmond River, N.S.W. (Lea).

Similar to but decidedly distinct from the preceding species; both are common; in the present species the elytra are scarcely as deep as wide, in the preceding they appear to be deeper; the insertion and length of the scape and the posterior femora differ but little sexually in either.

POROPTERUS PARRYI, Waterh.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5435.

♂. Densely clothed all over—densest on tubercles—with moderately elongate brown scales, each puncture with a larger and paler scale, tubercles of posterior declivity with whitish scales (colours obscured by age, etc.); under surface and legs with moderately elongate scales, rostrum more or less densely clothed. Ciliation moderately elongate, silvery-yellow, slightly visible with head in position.

Flat, broad, moderately tuberculate. *Head* feebly impressed between eyes, but without ocular fovea; eyes rounded, more convex than is usual in the genus, finely granulate; rostrum curved, subparallel, densely and irregularly punctate, a carina extending from between eyes almost to apex; scape inserted about three-sevenths from apex, not reaching mandibles; two basal joints of funicle equal, 2nd not as long as three following combined; club elongate, free. *Prothorax* no longer than wide; apex feebly produced and appearing feebly bifurcate, more than half the width of base; ocular lobes prominent; constriction broad and

feeble; median carina short, distinct; two transverse rows of four tubercles, the lateral very obtuse, the median distinct, the anterior of the median tubercles distinctly in advance of the anterior of the lateral (in all the other species of the genus they are behind them), base with numerous obtuse granules. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, and not twice as long, 2nd interstice with three distinct equidistant tubercles, the largest at summit of declivity (which is at an angle of 45°), base with a small granule, 4th with two distinct tubercles intermediate between those of 2nd, at about middle of declivity a small tubercle rendered very distinct by the colour of its scales; 6th with two, one of which is humeral, large, and outwardly projecting, and feebly connected with the second, which is slightly in advance of the second tubercle of 2nd interstice, a tubercle on the 7th intermediate between those of 6th; apex with a large conical tubercle on each side, with regular rows of distinct punctures largest towards the side. *Abdomen* flat, basal segment not twice as long as 2nd, intercoxal process very broad, almost truncate, suture with 2nd wide, intermediates longer than 2nd or apical; apical longer than 2nd, densely punctate at apex and feebly transversely impressed. *Legs* long; posterior femora reaching apex of apical tubercles of elytra; tibia compressed, almost straight; tarsi very thin, 4th joint distinctly longer than 1st, 3rd almost simple, claws very long. Length 14, rostrum $3\frac{2}{3}$; width 6 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W. (Mr. C. French); Richmond River (Masters and Lea).

A peculiar and very distinct species; the third tarsal joint could very well be called simple; the tarsi are narrower and the intercoxal process broader than in any other species known to me; the position of the prothoracic tubercle is also very peculiar.

Group E.—Type *P. rubus*.

Large, convex, prothorax and elytra with large tubercles. Rostrum curved, scape scarcely reaching, or passing muzzle for but a very short distance. Prothorax strongly carinate or not,

with a transverse row of four large tubercles, apex broad, not produced in the middle but tuberculate above, base with small scutellar lobe. Scutellum absent. Elytra with the shoulders rather narrow, apex rounded. Femora reaching middle of posterior declivity. Third tarsal joint simple to rather broadly bilobed.

Scape scaly, short, in neither sex reaching apex of muzzle.

Prothorax with a strong carina [continuous from base almost to apex where it joins in with apical constriction and forms an elongate T. Second interstice of elytra with four large tubercles. Third tarsal joint simple... *rubus*, Pasc.

Four prothoracic tubercles distinct, isolated. Elytra with three large tubercles on 2nd interstice, suture with two conjoined tubercles at summit of posterior declivity, each side of declivity with a large outwardly projecting tubercle. Two species at first sight apparently identical.

Second joint of funicle almost twice as long as 1st. Prothoracic carina distinct, elongate, at its base forming scutellar lobe. Third tarsal joint almost simple.... *intermedius*, n.sp.

Two basal joints of funicle equal. Prothoracic carina absent (to the naked eye). Sutural tubercles projecting obliquely upwards; in the preceding the projecting is almost horizontal. Third tarsal joint wide, distinctly bilobed..... *idolus*, n.sp.

These three species are so obviously congeneric that any system which would separate them can only be regarded as purely artificial.

POROPTERUS RUBUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5449.

Mormosintes rubus, Pasc., Journ. of Ent. ii. p. 429, t. 17, f. 15.

Moderately densely clothed all over with small roundish brown scales, none of them very elongate except on tibiae and a few on scape; muzzle partially or entirely bare. Ciliation minute, dingy.

Convex, strongly tuberculate. Head almost impunctate; rostrum with dense shallow, somewhat irregular punctures; ocular fovea small, round, deep; eyes rather finely granulate; rostrum thick, curved, feebly widening to apex (almost parallel in ♀) with trace of a very feeble carina at base; antennae thick, scape inserted a little in front of the middle, in neither sex reaching apex of

muzzle, two basal joints of funicle elongate, equal, 2nd as long as three following combined; club subsolid, ovate, subadnate to funicle. *Prothorax* with apex feebly produced, rounded, about half the width of base; ocular lobes feeble; constriction deep, continuous to median carina (which is distinctly raised, continued to and thickest at base forming a scutellar lobe, at its apex forming with summit of constriction an elongate T); sides and base rounded, the disc and sides with numerous small rounded tubercles, a transverse row of rather large tubercles, the lateral distinct, briefly conical, the median on each side of carina large, irregular, divided in the middle; apex with a flattened tubercle on each side. *Elytra* more than twice the length of prothorax, its extreme length about twice and one-half, shoulders as wide as prothorax (excluding lateral tubercles), widest about the middle, with numerous large granules or small tubercles; 2nd interstice with four large tubercles, the 2nd from base smallest; 4th interstice with three large ones, the apical the largest; 6th interstice with a less distinct tubercle behind the basal of 4th; posterior declivity almost perpendicular, with four tubercles a little before its middle, one on the 2nd and one on the 4th; apex with two small conical tubercles or mucros on each of the 2nd interstices; with moderately large shallow punctures, more distinct at the sides. Basal segment of *abdomen* more than twice the length of 2nd; 2nd not much longer than either of the intermediates; intermediates a little longer than apical, this feebly convex; the four apical level, a little depressed below basal; the sutures between all deep and wide. *Legs* elongate; femora in ♀ reaching, in ♂ slightly passing elytra; tibiæ straight, the posterior just noticeably incurved on their upper surfaces; tarsi narrow, parallel, 3rd joint simple, 4th a little longer than 1st or the two intermediates combined. Length $17\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 5 (vix); width 9 mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Mr. G. Masters).

POROPTERUS INTERMEDIUS, n.sp.

Upper surface more or less densely covered with minute muddy-brown scales, densest on tubercles, shining and elongate scales in

each puncture and sprinkled about; under surface and femora with sparse moderately elongate scales, densest on tibiæ; head and rostrum sparsely clothed, scape with a very few towards apex. Ciliation absent.

Convex, strongly tuberculate. *Head* very feebly, the muzzle more distinctly punctate; ocular fovea almost obsolete; eyes moderately granulate, subtriangular; rostrum distinctly curved, elongate, subparallel, a feeble carina extending almost its entire length; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, reaching or very slightly passing apex of muzzle; 2nd joint of funicle almost twice as long as 1st and longer than three following combined, 7th as long as two preceding combined, subadnate to club. *Prothorax* scarcely longer than wide, basal two-thirds subparallel; apex produced, rounded; ocular lobes slight; constriction not very deep, just visible from above; median carina extending one-third from apex to base, where it forms a small but distinct scutellar lobe; narrowly depressed at base, several almost obsolete tubercles towards base, a transverse row of four large tubercles across the middle, the median larger and a little behind the lateral; a feeble ridge extending on each side from apex to a little beyond constriction, causing the apical third to appear concave; impunctate. Extreme length of *elytra* fully thrice that of prothorax; base feebly bisinuate, as wide as prothorax, with almost obsolete granules or very small tubercles; 2nd interstice with three large tubercles, the basal largest and closer to 2nd than is the 3rd; 4th interstice with three large ones, but smaller than those of 2nd; 6th interstice with three still smaller, the basal being little better than a large granule; posterior declivity abrupt, almost at its summit with two large tubercles soldered together almost their entire length, below them on 4th interstice a large conical tubercle, apex at sides with a feeble rounded tubercle; distinctly punctate. Basal segment of *abdomen* twice as long as 2nd, feebly concave on each side near coxæ; intermediates much depressed below 2nd, which feebly encroaches upon them at its middle, distinctly shorter than apical; apical with a feeble transverse impression a little before its apex. *Legs* long; femora reaching

apex of abdomen; tibiæ straight, posterior a trifle longer than anterior; tarsi narrow, subparallel, 3rd joint almost simple, 4th as long as 1st and 2nd combined. Length 18, rostrum 5; width 8 mm.

Hab.—N. Queensland (Mr. G. Masters).

POROPTERUS IDOLUS, Faust, MS., n sp.

Densely covered with minute griseous slaty-brown scales; prothorax and punctures with a few large scales; under surface and legs with moderately sparse setose brown scales, densest on tibiæ; head and sides of rostrum with sparse elongate scales. Ciliation minute, dingy.

Convex, strongly tuberculate. *Head* feebly punctate, rostrum with moderately dense elongate shallow punctures; ocular fovea almost obsolete; eyes moderately granulate, subtriangular; rostrum feebly curved, subparallel, muzzle widening to apex, a feeble carina traceable from ocular fovea to apex; antennæ elongate; scape inserted about two-thirds from apex, slightly passing muzzle; 2nd joint of funicle feebly arcuate, slightly longer than 1st and a little longer than two following combined, 3rd longer than 4th, 7th not as long as two preceding combined, subadnate to club. *Prothorax* scarcely longer than wide, apex produced, almost truncate, more than half the width of base; constriction shallow, noticeable from above; ocular lobes slight; median carina marked by a very feeble thickening in the exact middle; scutellar lobe just traceable; three obsolete granules on each side at base, a transverse row of four tubercles across middle, the lateral more acute and smaller than median, apical ridges as elongate tubercles in a line with or a little outwards of the median (in the preceding species their apices are closer together). Extreme length of *elytra* more than twice that of prothorax, base as wide as its base, bisinuate, sides widest about the middle, much wider than prothorax; tubercles as in the preceding, but the soldered ones at summit of declivity and nearer to apical of 2nd interstice, those of the 4th on declivity narrower and more prominent, apex rounded, thickened, without small lateral tubercles. Basal seg-

ment of *abdomen* scarcely twice the length of 2nd; 2nd feebly convex, its outer apical edges rounded off; intermediates flattened, a little shorter than apical; apical feebly convex. *Legs* elongate; posterior femora scarcely reaching apex of abdomen; tibiæ straight; tarsi narrow, 3rd joint rather widely bilobed, 4th not as long as two basal combined. Length $17\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 5; width 10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Herr J. Faust); Tweed River, N.S.W. (Lea).

I have but one specimen of each of this and the preceding species. They strongly resemble each other, but though *P. idolus* is probably ♀, and *P. intermedius* probably ♂, I do not take them to be sexes of one species, there being too many structural differences between them.

I have recently had for examination an abraded male specimen from Herr J. Faust under a MS. name which I have adopted.

Group F.—Type *P. Chevrolati*.

Narrow, elongate-elliptic, convex, tuberculate. Rostrum almost straight, scape inserted close to apex, considerably passing muzzle, 2nd joint of funicle a little longer than 1st (in *Jekeli* double its length). Prothorax carinate; apex produced, narrow, bifurcate; usually with two tubercles on each side and one on each side of carina. Scutellum absent. Elytra widest at middle where they are usually bulged out; apex with two distinct more or less triangular tubercles touching at bases; without distinct tubercle in middle of sides of posterior declivity; shoulders narrow. Femora never reaching apex of elytra. Third tarsal joint strongly bilobed.

Prothoracic carina narrow, in the centre of a shallow depression, extending from apex to base; apex almost rounded. Elytra feebly tuberculate, apical tubercles short..... *flexuosus*, Pasc.

Prothorax without depression, without feeble traces of tubercles, carina extending from apex to base, raised, shining, very distinct. Elytra with numerous small tubercles, apical largely produced, their internal edges almost parallel..... *ellipticus*, Pasc.

Prothoracic keel dull, very short, being scarcely longer than the tubercle on each side of it, apex depressed, narrow. Elytra with moderately large tubercles, apical rather thick, divergent..... *Chevrolati*, Waterh.

Similar to the preceding but smaller, prothorax not so decidedly bulged out in the middle; apical tubercles of elytra more triangular and proportionally longer; femora decidedly shorter..... *Jekeli*, Waterh.

The smallest of the group; similar to the two preceding, but with prothoracic carina more distinct and longer, apical bifurcation very sharp, apex scarcely depressed; without strong tubercles on elytra except at base (where in the two preceding they are absent), apical tubercles similar to those of the preceding..... *astheniatus*, n.sp.

POROPTERUS FLEXUOSUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5426.

♂ (?). Upper surface sparsely clothed with small dark brown scales, denser, paler and more elongate on the under surface, the scales on under surface of femora and coxæ with a faint silvery lustre; tibiae densely clothed with rather broad scales; head feebly, rostrum more densely, scape at apex feebly squamose. Ciliation very minute, silvery-yellow.

Moderately convex, elliptic, feebly tuberculate. *Head* sparsely, rostrum more densely punctate; ocular fovea small, distinct, feebly produced in front; eyes finely granulated; rostrum feebly, towards apex more strongly curved, muzzle short, wider than rest of rostrum; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, for more than half its length passing muzzle; 1st joint of funicle short, thick, not much more than half the length of 2nd, 2nd as long as three following combined; club free. *Prothorax* about as long as wide; apex produced, rounded, about one-third the width of base; constriction shallow; base truncate; sides rounded, narrowing to base; median carina continuous from apex to base, very feeble in front, thickest in middle; apex with a feeble ridge on each side continuous to a feeble irregular tubercle in middle, irregularly areolate or shallowly foveate, scutellar lobe minute. *Elytra* about twice as long as prothorax, widest a little before

middle, where they are wider than prothorax, suddenly lessened to apex; suture, 2nd, 4th and 6th interstices feebly produced at base, the 6th and 7th with a feeble united tubercle; 2nd, 4th and 6th raised and to the naked eye feebly tuberculate, the 2nd with a feeble tubercle at summit of declivity, 4th and 6th curved at the middle, suture on declivity feebly thickened; each with a blunt produced tubercle at apex, conjoined at their bases; irregularly shallowly foveate. Basal segment of *abdomen* about twice as long as 2nd; 2nd with a transverse impression and with distinct punctures; intermediates feebly depressed, not as long as apical; apical with a feeble depression on each side. Posterior *femora* terminating at one-third from apex of abdominal segment; tibiae straight; tarsi broad, 3rd joint rather widely bilobed, 4th longer than 1st and parallel-sided. Length 10, rostrum $2\frac{1}{2}$; width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Port Lincoln, S.A.

I have seen but one specimen (which might be regarded as a co-type) of this species. Kindly lent me for examination by Mr. G. Masters.

POROPTERUS ELLIPTICUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5424.

Upper surface densely clothed with minute muddy-brown scales, a few small depressed elongate scales sprinkled here and there, granules and tubercles almost bare; under surface with more distinct scales than above; femora and tibiae densely clothed with moderately elongate scales; head—and rostrum to muzzle—with moderately distinct scales. Ciliation minute, bright silvery-yellow.

Convex, elongate-elliptic, tubercles mostly small. *Head* and rostrum—especially the latter—densely punctate; rostrum elongate, subparallel, feebly longitudinally excavated above scrobes, with a feeble shining almost obliterated carina; antennae elongate; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, passing muzzle for about one-fourth its length; 2nd joint of funicle about once and one-third as long as 1st and as long as the three following combined; club subadnate to funicle. *Prothorax* distinctly longer

than wide, apex produced, flat, feebly bifurcate, almost one-third the width of base; constriction deep but short; a feeble ridge extending from apex to a little beyond the middle and not noticeable from above; base truncate, scarcely narrower than middle; median carina shining, very distinct, continuous from base to apex; disc with an almost obsolete tubercle on each side of carina; punctures (if present) concealed by scales. *Elytra* (with tubercles) more than twice the length of prothorax and also wider at their base, feebly widening to about the middle and thence more distinctly lessened, scarcely wider than deep, the interstices with numerous small granules larger at base and more regular towards suture; the 2nd with four small tubercles or large granules, 4th with three or four, 7th with five or six, and also one on shoulders; each with a large, elongate, triangular, feebly granulate tubercle at apex, their inner margins almost parallel, suture traceable between them; posterior declivity gradual; punctures moderately large, moderately distinct at sides, concealed by scales on disc. Basal segment of *abdomen* almost twice the length of 2nd, curved at apex; 2nd depressed at base; intermediates rather broad, fully as long as apical. Posterior *femora* terminating a little before the middle of apical segment; tibiæ straight; tarsi not very broad, 3rd joint moderately bilobed, apical distinctly longer than basal. Length $14\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum 3; width 5 mm.

Hab.—N.S.W. (Mr. C. French); Illawarra (Mr. G. Masters); Burrawang (Mr. T. G. Sloane).

POROPTERUS CHEVROLATI, Waterh.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5422.

♂ (?). Upper surface sparsely clothed with small dark brown or blackish scales, denser, paler and more elongate beneath; tibiæ with dark elongate—interspersed with shorter and paler—scales; head feebly, rostrum more densely squamose. Ciliation minute, silvery-yellow.

Convex, elongate-elliptic, moderately tuberculate. *Head* obsoletely punctate; ocular fovea very small; eyes a little more coarsely granulate than in the preceding; rostrum rather thick, feebly curved, muzzle widening to apex, with feeble traces of

costæ, and apparently coarsely punctate; antennæ elongate, scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, passing muzzle for about one-fourth its length; 2nd joint of funicle almost twice as long as 1st and a little longer than three following combined; club large, subadnate to funicle. *Prothorax* large, a little longer than wide, apex depressed, produced, feebly bifurcate, feebly ridged at sides, not one-fourth the width of base; ocular lobes moderately prominent; constriction moderately deep, visible from above; sides in the middle subparallel on account of two almost obsolete tubercles the separation of which is just traceable, suddenly narrowed to base; median carina short, distinct, a large flattened punctate tubercle at each side of it. *Elytra* not twice as long as prothorax, widest at the middle, but even there a little narrower than prothorax at its widest; with a few feeble granules; three moderate sized tubercles on disc of 2nd interstice equidistant from each other and from their fellows, 4th with two tubercles of the same size as those on 2nd, 6th with an almost obsolete tubercle, the six appearing thus $\cdot \cdot \cdot$; each at apex with a flat-sided distinct blunt tubercle widely separated at their apices; with large and regular punctures at sides, smaller and less regular on disc, almost obsolete on declivity, which is moderately abrupt. Basal segment of *abdomen* twice as long as 2nd, 2nd feebly bulged out at sides; intermediates feebly depressed below 2nd, level with and slightly shorter than apical; apical feebly impressed towards sides. *Femora* elongate, just passing abdomen; tibiæ straight, the anterior feebly curved towards apex; tarsi rather broad, 3rd joint moderately bilobed, 4th a little longer than 1st. Length $15\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $4\frac{1}{4}$; width $5\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Mr. C. French); Tweed River, N.S.W. (Lea).

POROPTERUS JEKELI, Waterh.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5430.

Densely clothed all over with microscopic muddy-green or greyish scales, interspersed (especially on tubercles and under surface) with some which are more elongate and pale brown; legs

densely clothed with short—interspersed (especially on tibiæ) with elongate—scales; head and rostrum densely squamose, the scales of various sizes. Ciliation sparse, minute, bright silvery.

Convex, elongate-elliptic, tubercles rather large. *Head* very flat, ocular fovea minute, almost concealed; rostrum elongate, feebly curved (longest in ♀), with dense shallow punctures (concealed in ♂), muzzle slightly widening to apex; antennæ elongate, inserted about two-fifths from apex in ♀, one-third in ♂, passing muzzle for one-third or half its length; basal joint of funicle thick, obconic, scarcely half the length of 2nd, 2nd elongate, slightly longer than the three following combined; club free, joints moderately distinct. *Prothorax* a little longer than wide; apex flat, produced, feebly bifurcate, about one-third the width of base; ocular lobes rather feeble; constriction deep, visible from above; base truncate; median carina short, narrow; lateral tubercles flattened outwardly, their separation distinct, the posterior subcontinuous to base; disc on each side of carina with a moderately large tubercle longer than wide, feeble granules towards base, a feeble carina from median tubercles to apex. *Elytra*—with apical tubercles—more than twice as long as prothorax, and wider at its middle, with a few small granules scattered about; tubercles of interstices as in the preceding species, except that they are a little more distinctly granulate, and the posterior of the three on the 2nd interstice a little further from the intermediate than first; apical tubercles large, triangular, moderately separated at apices; sides feebly concave, bases touching; punctures rather large, almost concealed; declivity rather abrupt. Basal segment of *abdomen* fully twice as long as 2nd, 2nd feebly convex, intermediates a little shorter than apical. *Femora* elongate, in ♂ feebly passing, in ♀ scarcely reaching apex of abdomen; tibiæ straight, intermediate very short, 3rd tarsal joint widely bilobed, 1st and 4th elongate, the latter longest. Length 11, rostrum $2\frac{3}{4}$; width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Richmond River, N.S.W. (Lea). Originally described from Moreton Bay.

POROPTERUS ASTHENIATUS, n.sp.

Sparsely clothed above with muddy-brown and sooty-scales; under surface—except abdomen—rather densely clothed, scales rather large; legs densely clothed, scales brown, elongate, a few projecting; head densely, rostrum moderately squamose. Ciliation very minute, bright silvery.

Convex, elongate-elliptic, tubercles rather small. *Head* with ocular fovea small, usually concealed; eyes moderately granulate; rostrum almost parallel, distinctly curved, the curvature most distinct at base; antennæ not very elongate, scape inserted at less than one-third from apex, passing muzzle for more than half its length (in ♀ it is inserted farther from apex and does not extend so far); funicle with short joints, 1st obconic, 2nd not much longer and not as long as three following combined; club large, subadnate to funicle. *Prothorax* distinctly longer than wide; apex produced, narrow, acutely bifurcate, not one-third the width of base; constriction rather feeble; base truncate; anterior of the lateral tubercles only feebly noticeable, the sides behind it subparallel; median carina distinct at middle, continuous almost to apex and base, a depression on each side of it, a feeble ridge on each side reaching from bifurcation almost to median tubercles, these latter moderately distinct, elongate; a few irregular granules at base. *Elytra* distinctly punctate, including tubercles a little more than twice the length of prothorax, and wider before the middle; 2nd interstice with an elongate tubercle at base slightly projecting on to prothorax; summit of declivity (which is rather elongate) with a feeble tubercle, between them a still feebler tubercle (noticeable to the naked eye but obscured with a lens), 4th with three feeble tubercles; apical tubercles large, triangular conjoined at bases, diverging interiorly about 60°, subparallel outwardly. Basal segment of *abdomen* fully twice as long as 2nd, 2nd feebly convex in the middle; intermediates feebly depressed, distinctly shorter than apical. *Femora* in ♂ reaching middle of apical segment, in ♀ the base; tibiæ feebly curved on their outer

edge; tarsi broad, 3rd joint rather widely bilobed, 4th not distinctly longer than 1st. Length $7\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{2}$; width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Blackheath, N.S.W. (Mr. G. Masters).

Group G.—Type *exitiosus*

Broad, flat, more or less tuberculate. Rostrum almost straight. Scape inserted at about one-third from apex, considerably passing muzzle. Second joint of funicle once and one-half to twice the length of 1st. Apex of prothorax narrow, produced, bluntly bifurcate; two transverse rows of four almost obsolete tubercles, without median carina. Scutellum absent. Base of elytra broad, closely applied to prothorax, shoulders with a tubercle projecting over prothorax. Legs rather short. Third tarsal joint not broadly bilobed.

Apex of prothorax bluntly bifurcate. Apex of each elytron with a distinct produced tubercle; posterior declivity marked at summit with a whitish transverse macula not reaching suture. Femora and tibiae with whitish rings... .. *bisignatus*, Pasc.

Prothorax distinctly bifurcate, suddenly widened a little before middle, the tubercles moderately distinct. Elytra with large tubercles, the humeral thick; 2nd interstice with three large ones, the largest on the 3rd interstice almost in a line with those on the 2nd, and situate in the middle of the posterior declivity... *exitiosus*, Pasc.

Similar to but smaller than the preceding; prothorax less suddenly widened, tubercles almost obsolete; elytra narrower and flatter, all the tubercles smaller, humeral more triangular; apical of the 3rd interstice equal in size to that of the 5th, which is a little behind it, the four forming a transverse row... .. *variabilis*, n.sp.

POROPTERUS BISIGNATUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5421.

Rather densely clothed with short brown scales, densest at apex of prothorax, each puncture with a slightly paler scale; sides at summit of posterior declivity with a whitish transverse macula extending from 3rd to 7th interstice; under surface with sparser, paler and more elongate scales than upper; scales of legs not very elongate, adpressed, femora distinctly ringed with white scales at

apex, tibiae less so at base and apex; head sparsely clothed with almost round scales, rostrum nude. Ciliation moderately elongate, bright silvery, just traceable with head in position.

Broad, flat, tubercles small. *Head* very feebly punctate, the rostrum with feeble scattered punctures; eyes moderately coarsely granulate; ocular fovea almost obsolete; rostrum shining, rather short, feebly widening to apex, almost straight; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, passing muzzle; 2nd joint of funicle once and one-half the length of 1st and almost the length of three following combined; club free, almost circular. *Prothorax* with the disc feebly convex, the sides precipitous, and basal two-thirds parallel; apex produced, narrow, very feebly bifurcate, about one-third the width of base; ocular lobes almost obsolete; constriction absent; without median carina, but with an almost scaleless line extending from base to apex; with traces of two close transverse series of four tubercles, the basal smaller and with paler scales. *Elytra* closely applied to prothorax, not twice its length and wider at the base, widest a little behind base, about once and one half as long as wide; three callosities on each side at base, the broadest close to suture, 2nd close to shoulder, 3rd on shoulder feebly projecting on to side of prothorax; with large regular punctures giving the surface an obsoletely tuberculate appearance, two feeble rounded tubercles on 2nd interstice, one at summit of declivity (which is abrupt), the other a little larger and a short distance below it; apex with a flattened tubercle on each side, the distance between their apices a little more than the width of apex of prothorax. Basal segment of *abdomen* thrice the length of 2nd, a curved transverse impression across its apical third causing that part to appear to belong to metasternum, intercoxal process broad, a feeble longitudinal impression in middle of base; 2nd transversely convex, its sutures large and deep, not much larger than either of the intermediates, three apical depressed below level of others, intermediates a little longer than apical. *Legs* short, femora thick, posterior feebly passing abdomen; tibiae compressed, very feebly curved; tarsi rather broad, 3rd joint distinctly bilobed, 4th distinctly longer than 1st. Length 11, rostrum $2\frac{2}{3}$; width $5\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Illawarra, N.S.W. Described from a specimen kindly lent me for examination by Mr. George Masters. Originally described from Moreton Bay.

POROPTERUS EXITIOSUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5425.

Scales brown or sooty-brown, small, sparse, densest on prothorax where are also a few elongate ones about tubercles, irregular on under surface, elongate and projecting on tibiæ; head moderately clothed, rostrum—except at sides—almost nude. Ciliation short, silvery-yellow, invisible unless head be removed.

Broad, flat, tubercles large. *Head* large, flat, impunctate (larger and flatter in ♀); rostrum with regular feeble punctures; ocular fovea represented by a very small puncture; eyes moderately granulate; rostrum feebly shining, rather broad, widening to apex, feebly curved (longest and straightest in ♀); antennæ long, scape in ♂ inserted about one-fourth from apex, about two-thirds of its length passing muzzle, in ♀ inserted about two-fifths or more from apex, not half its length passing muzzle; 2nd joint of funicle almost twice as long as 1st, and a little longer than three following combined, 7th not transverse; club free, elongate, four-jointed, as long as four apical joints of funicle. Apex of *prothorax* produced, bluntly but distinctly bifurcate, about one-fourth the width of base, subtriangular to basal two-thirds, which are subparallel; ocular lobes almost obsolete; constriction just traceable, base feebly depressed at its middle, two transverse rows of four very feeble tubercles, the anterior row without the scales would be obsolete. *Elytra* scarcely twice the length of prothorax and wider at its base, widest a little in front of the middle; shoulders with a large obtuse tubercle projecting on to prothorax, 2nd interstice with three large equidistant ones, the 3rd at summit of declivity (which is abruptly rounded), 4th interstice with two smaller tubercles placed between those on 2nd, the largest tubercle of all a little before the middle of declivity on 3rd interstice, and like the others (except on shoulders) it is obtusely conical, 6th interstice with a row of six or seven feeble tubercles, and a feeble one on 7th almost at base; each side

of apex with a very feeble obtuse tubercle; with regular rows of large punctures, sutural continuous to apex and feebly diverging at base, lateral rows regular, the others distinct but somewhat interrupted by tubercles. *Metasternum* curved. Basal segment of *abdomen* as long as three following combined, a curved transverse impression across its apical third, intercoxal process very broad, suture with 2nd large, deep and curved, longest at sides of middle; 2nd transversely convex, not as long as intermediates; intermediates depressed below 2nd, and very feebly below apical, as which they are about as long; apical feebly convex. *Legs* rather long; posterior femora in ♀ scarcely reaching, in ♂ just passing elytra; tibiae thin, compressed, very feebly curved; tarsi slender, 3rd joint very feebly bilobed (almost simple), 4th a little longer than 1st. Length 12, rostrum 3; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Messrs. Masters and French); Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W. (Messrs. Helms and Lea).

POROPTERUS VARIABILIS, n.sp.

Scales very small, moderately dense, brown or sooty-brown, densest and palest on prothorax, tinged with white between bifurcation, black on the anterior of median tubercles; sparse on under surface and femora, moderately elongate on tibiae; sparse on head, rostrum—except at sides—almost nude. Ciliation rather elongate, golden-yellow, visible with head in position.

Broad, flat, tubercles moderate. *Head* with a feeble longitudinal impression, impunctate, rostrum sparsely—and except muzzle—almost obsoletely punctate; ocular fovea feeble; eyes moderately granulate; rostrum feebly shining, feebly bent, muzzle widening to apex (longer, straighter and almost parallel in ♀); antennae elongate, scape in ♂ inserted about one-third from apex, about half its length passing muzzle, in ♀ a little less; 2nd joint of funicle twice as long as 2nd and as long as three following combined, 7th very little longer than wide; club free, elongate, indistinctly four-jointed, as long as or a little longer than three preceding joints. *Prothorax* longer than wide, apex produced, feebly bifurcate, about one-third the width of base; ocular lobes

feeble; constriction absent; sides triangularly widening, rounded in the middle, very feebly decreasing to base; disc feebly convex, the position of transverse tubercles (which are entirely absent) feebly marked by scales, median line not at all or very feebly marked at base and apex. *Elytra* about twice the length of prothorax, wider at the base, and widest a short distance behind it, base appearing trisinuate from a somewhat triangular projecting tubercle on each shoulder, and a thickening on each side of suture, between which rests a feeble scutellar lobe; tubercles smaller and in position somewhat different from those of the preceding, two only on disc of second interstice, one at summit of declivity, the other a little before it, largest tubercle a little before middle of declivity, distinctly on 2nd interstice but partly on 3rd, 3rd near base with a tubercle taking the place of basal on 2nd of the preceding species, 4th with two feebler ones similar in position to the preceding, and just behind largest tubercle a distinct one, seen from behind the four form a transverse row; sides with feeble tubercles, an obtuse tubercle on each side at apex; punctures a little larger and more irregular than in the preceding. Basal segment of *abdomen* very flat, almost as long as three following combined, transversely impressed near apex, 2nd shorter than intermediates, these a little longer than apical, apical in ♂ feebly transversely impressed. *Legs* moderately long; femora in ♂ reaching apex of abdomen, in ♀ middle of apical segment; tibiæ compressed, feebly curved; tarsi a little wider and the 3rd joint a little more distinctly bilobed than in the preceding species. Length 11, rostrum 3; width $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W. (Helms and Lea).

In all my specimens the curvature of the mesosternal receptacle differs; in one very much abraded specimen it is almost straight; the anterior portions perhaps have been worn down by friction with the coxæ and in crawling about. They are all undoubtedly conspecific but each is slightly different *inter se*; one has the humeral tubercles more distinct and with a granule at its base; in another the base is flatter; the tubercles are larger in some than in others; the size of the 2nd abdominal segment appears

subject to variation; the punctures are more irregular in some; some have the elytra wider and less convex; in several specimens one side is slightly different from the other; the depths of the abdominal sutures are also subject to variation. This species as well as the preceding (which is also slightly variable) is very common; dozens of individuals are often to be seen on old stumps at night. The species are fairly distinct from each other. The present species I take to be one in rapid course of evolution. I have a species belonging to an undescribed genus with which its affinity is very obvious.

Group H.—Type *P. varicosus*.

Elongate-cylindrical, without distinct tubercles on elytra, those on the prothorax almost or entirely obsolete. Eyes rather small, coarsely granulate. Rostrum more or less curved, often almost straight, densely squamose. Scape inserted from behind the middle to one-third from apex, passing muzzle for a considerable distance, or even not reaching apex, and varying sexually; club free or subadnate to funicle. Prothorax not much wider at base than apex, with or without a feeble carina. Scutellum absent. Elytra widest about the middle, more or less distinctly striate-punctate; 2nd and 4th interstices feebly raised at base and feebly fasciculate; suture at summit of posterior declivity slightly raised and thickened. Large shallow punctures or foveæ on the two basal and the apical segments of abdomen. Legs short; femora never passing middle of declivity, and seldom reaching so far; tibiae rather strongly compressed, with elongate scales; third tarsal joint scarcely to moderately bilobed; claw-joint more or less elongate, widening to apex or parallel-sided, squamose or setose.

This is the most difficult group of the whole genus, all the species being closely allied; and they are certain to cause trouble to any one wishing to identify them. When captured the scales are frequently covered with earthy material; some of the species are moderately common under logs in dry situations. *P. communis* appears to be widely distributed, and of it I have seen thousands.

They are all comparatively small. For convenience the group may be split up into several divisions.

a. Scape short, inserted closer to base than apex. Elytra with distinct suberect elongate scales or setæ towards the sides and apex; suture very feebly thickened. Prothorax without carina and with less distinct setæ than elytra.

First joint of funicle thick, half the length of second.

Prothorax with a moderately distinct transverse row of four fasciculate tubercles..... *oniscus*, Pasc.

Elytra widest near base; shoulders rounded and without tubercle. Resembling but smaller than the preceding; funicle much shorter and thicker, 2nd joint not twice the length of 1st; prothorax more distinctly impressed near base, fasciculate tubercle much less distinct; elytra widest at about the middle, shoulders with a distinct tubercle, punctures or foveæ larger; claw-joint shorter..... *crassicornis*, n.sp.

b. Antennæ inserted in front of the middle; scape always passing muzzle; funicle short; club almost circular. Prothoracic carina almost or completely concealed by scales. Scales with a reddish or yellowish tinge, sometimes feebly maculate.

Prothoracic tubercles feeble and very feebly fasciculate.

Elytra with depressed elongate scales, distinct towards apex; apex of sutural thickening marked with a small velvety-black rounded fasciculate macula; base and shoulders rounded..... *difficilis*, n.sp.

Prothorax with four moderately distinct tubercles, apex feebly but distinctly bifurcate. Sutural thickening appearing as a small almost obsolete tubercle at summit of declivity; shoulders with a small tubercle projecting slightly outwards and forwards. Tibial hook very sharp and more elongate than in others of the group..... *harpagus*, n.sp.

Size rather large, body robust. Prothorax with moderately large suberect scales. Shoulders projecting feebly forwards and not at all outwards. Summit of sutural thickening distinct and rather wide, continuous almost to apex of elytra..... *varicosus*, Pasc.

Very densely clothed with scales. Prothorax with traces of tubercles only at sides, no sign of median carina.

Elytra subparallel, base feebly rounded, shoulders feebly triangularly produced forward and not at all outward; second interstice not fasciculate at base, but the scales there slightly darker; sutural thickening almost obsolete..... *lutulentus*, n.sp.

c. Differs from division *b*. principally on account of the scales being more uniformly black and dingy (though specimens of *communis* are occasionally feebly multimaculate at sides and apex of elytra), and sparser, allowing the punctures to be more clearly seen. The funicle is also more elongate.

Prothorax subquadrate, not depressed along the middle (this is its strongest character), median carina shining, continuous almost to base and apex; median tubercles almost obsolete. Elytra cylindrical, sub-tuberculate on each side of summit of declivity; suture very feebly thickened, lateral punctures very distinct. A fairly distinct species..... *parallelus*, n.sp.

Prothorax depressed along the middle, carina very feeble and extending for but a short distance. Elytra less cylindrical than in the preceding: suture thickened from a little before summit of declivity, the thickening continuous almost to apex..... *communis*, n.sp.

Muzzle slightly concave. Prothorax with median carina feeble but distinctly raised, median more distinct than lateral tubercles; distinctly punctate. Elytra at base with a feeble ridge extending almost from suture to 3rd interstice; a small shining granule in front of each puncture; sutural thickening distinct. *carirostris*, n.sp.
The most distinct species of the group.

POROPTERUS ONISCUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5434.

Scales as on the following but paler and denser, apex of prothorax and tubercles paler and fasciculate, elytral fascicles a little more distinct, elongate scales coarser, shorter, and paler; the ciliation also is a little more noticeable.

Convex, tubercles very small. *Head* and rostrum without visible punctures; ocular fovea concealed; eyes small, elongate,

convex, strongly granulate; rostrum curved, very feebly widening from base; scape short, thick, inserted closer to base than apex, terminating a considerable distance before apex; basal joint of funicle thick, obtriangular, 2nd elongate, almost twice the length of 1st, as long as three following combined, 7th feebly transverse; club large, free, oval, subsolid. *Prothorax* longer than wide, apex feebly produced, rounded, not much narrower than base, sides and base rounded; constriction shallow, continued across summit; ocular lobes feeble; median carina absent or at least invisible; fascicles at apex and across disc marking position of tubercles; apparently punctate. *Elytra* at base wider than prothorax and about twice as long; base and apex rounded, base depressed, shoulders without tubercle, sides subparallel; suture (especially on declivity), 3rd and 5th interstices raised; 3rd feebly produced at base; with regular rows of large punctures on disc, becoming foveæ at sides. *Abdomen* with large round deep punctures or foveæ, basal segment not twice as long as 2nd, intercoxal process broad, feebly concave, 2nd sloping down to intermediates and much longer than them; intermediates distinctly depressed, small, impunctate; apical longer than intermediates, impunctate at apex. *Legs* rather short; posterior femora not quite reaching apex of abdomen; tibiæ compressed, the anterior very feebly curved; tarsi moderately thick, 1st and 4th joints subequal, 3rd feebly bilobed. Length $8\frac{1}{4}$, rostrum 2; width $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Richmond River, N.S.W. (Lea). Originally described from Queensland.

PROPTERUS CRASSICORNIS, n.sp.

Densely covered with rather pale brown scales, prothorax with a few moderately elongate, elytra on interstices—but especially at sides and apex—with distinct elongate brown and sooty scales; the fascicles (which are just traceable to the naked eye) are composed of sooty scales; legs with elongate scales; head and rostrum densely squamose. Ciliation just traceable.

Convex, tubercles very small. *Head*, except antennæ, as in the preceding; antennæ short, thick; scape short, its insertion

distinctly nearer to base than apex; 1st joint of funicle thick, more than half the length of 2nd, 2nd widening to apex, not as long as three following combined, 3rd-7th distinctly transverse; club rather small, subsolid, almost free. *Prothorax* as in preceding, except that the fascicles are a little less and the tubercles a little more distinct, the constriction feebler. *Elytra* somewhat as in preceding, base not depressed, shoulders with a tubercle from continuation of 5th interstice, 3rd tuberculate at base; suture on declivity, 3rd and 5th interstices feebly raised; disc and sides with rows of regular foveæ. *Abdomen* as in preceding, but intercoxal process not concave, punctures or foveæ less regular, intermediates smaller, apical with almost obliterated punctures. *Legs* as in preceding, third tarsal joint still more feebly bilobed. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1\frac{1}{2}$; width 3 mm.

Hab.—Tweed River, N.S.W. (Lea).

POROPTERUS DIFFICILIS, n.sp.

Densely clothed all over with minute light brown scales, each puncture of prothorax (though not visible) marked by a thick moderately elongate scale, a few also scattered about on interstices of elytra, a feeble pale stripe at base of median line; elytra with paler scales on shoulders feebly continued on to prothorax, feebly trimaculate at summit of declivity, scales of declivity a little paler than on disc and marked almost at summit with a velvety-black macula; fascicles of 2nd interstice feebly marked and several still feebler on 4th and 6th; under surface (except intermediate abdominal segments) with elongate paler scales, palest on meso- and metasternum; femora and tibiae very feebly ringed with darker scales; head and rostrum densely squamose. Ciliation moderately elongate, bright silvery-yellow, visible with head in position.

Convex, tubercles very small. *Head* feebly convex; rostrum feebly curved (in ♀ almost straight), feebly widening to apex; scape elongate, inserted about one-third from apex, fully half its length passing muzzle (in ♀ less); 1st joint of funicle more than half the length of 2nd, 2nd as long as three following combined;

club large, free, four-jointed. *Prothorax* a little longer than wide, apex feebly produced, at constriction almost as wide as base; ocular lobes feeble; constriction deep, visible from above, not continued across summit; sides rounded and narrowing from middle to base, median carina feeble, a depression on each side at its apex; transverse row of tubercles feeble. *Elytra* not twice the length of prothorax, widest about the middle, base rounded, alternate interstices and suture on declivity feebly raised, with rows of large almost concealed punctures. Basal segment of *abdomen* about once and one-half the length of 2nd, intercoxal process feebly concave; intermediates flat, not depressed below the level and almost the length of apical. Posterior *femora* passing middle of apical segment; tibiæ short, compressed, very feebly curved on their upper surface; 3rd tarsal joint moderately bilobed. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 2; width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed and Richmond Rivers, N.S.W. (Lea).

In this species the large abdominal punctures are so completely concealed by scales as to be invisible unless the scales be removed.

POROPTERUS HARPAEUS, n.sp.

- ♀ (?). Very densely clothed (densest on upper surface) with minute muddy-brown scales; prothorax with slightly elongate sooty scales at apex, on tubercles, and a few sprinkled about; elytral fascicles of 2nd, 4th, and base of 6th interstices narrow, moderately distinct; under surface (especially apical abdominal segments) and legs with feebly elongate paler scales, on the tibiæ more elongate and blackish; head and rostrum densely squamose. Ciliation minute, silvery-yellow.

Convex, tubercles very small. *Head* with an elongate depression about ocular fovea; eyes round, coarsely granulate; rostrum rather slender, feebly curved, almost parallel: scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, passing muzzle for a short distance; basal joint of funicle thick, more than half the length of 2nd, 2nd not as long as three following combined, 3rd-7th transverse, 7th very wide; club large, four-jointed, almost free. *Prothorax* longer

than wide; apex produced, feebly bifurcate, about half the width of base; constriction distinct only on its lower half; sides rounded, feebly decreasing to base; median line moderately distinct, as is also the transverse row of four tubercles, the lateral however are very feeble; apparently with large punctures at base. *Elytra* fully twice the length of prothorax and wider at the base, widest a little behind the middle, then suddenly arcuately lessened to apex, which is truncate; 2nd and 4th interstices distinctly raised, curved about the middle, suture thickened on declivity; with regular rows of large punctures almost concealed by scales. Basal segment of *abdomen* about once and one-half the length of 2nd, intercoxal process broad, flat, rounded in its middle, suture between 1st and 2nd rather feeble; intermediates flat, not quite as long as 2nd or apical, and not depressed below their level. Posterior *femora* passing intermediate segments; tibiae feebly curved, the anterior more noticeably; tarsi subparallel, rather thick, 3rd joint not distinctly bilobed. Length $8\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $1\frac{3}{4}$; width 4 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales (Mr. J. Kershaw, Senr.); Australia (Herr J. Faust).

The abdominal punctures are as in the preceding species.

POROPTERUS VARICOSUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5444.

♂. Densely covered with small brown scales, densest on prothorax, especially on tubercles and apex; prothorax with a few slightly more elongate; elytra with blackish scales forming small but noticeable fascicles almost at base and middle of 2nd, feeble and smaller on 4th and 6th interstices, but most distinct at summit of sutural thickening (towards its apex becoming paler); under less densely clothed than upper surface, mixed (as also the legs) with slightly paler elongate scales; head and rostrum densely squamose. Ciliation moderately elongate, sparse and dull.

Convex, tubercles very small. *Head* feebly convex; eyes rounded, coarsely granulate; ocular fovea not visible; rostrum moderately long and slender, almost parallel; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, just passing muzzle; basal joint of funicle slightly shorter than 2nd. *Prothorax* as long as wide;

apex feebly produced, rounded, about half the width of base; ocular lobes moderately prominent; constriction feeble, scarcely visible from above; basal two-thirds almost parallel, not much wider than apical third, but suddenly increasing at constriction; median carina small but moderately distinct; transverse tubercles feeble, the median largest, an obtuse ridge on each side at apex. *Elytra* more than twice the length of prothorax, and wider at base, much wider a little before the middle; sides arcuately curved near apex, 2nd, 4th and 6th interstices feebly produced at base, 7th (shoulder) more distinctly; posterior declivity abrupt, on it the suture is thickened especially at summit, apex very feebly produced, truncate, but appearing (in consequence of density of scales) as if with a very feeble tubercle at each side; with regular rows of large punctures or foveæ almost concealed by scales. *Metasternum* a little shorter than in the preceding. *Abdomen* with sutures apparently feebly marked, but seen to be very distinct when scales are removed, basal segment not once and one-half the length of 2nd, its suture with that segment curved in the middle; intercoxal process broad, flat; 2nd flatly sloping to intermediates, and longer than them; apical longer than and a little elevated above intermediates, its apex truncate. *Legs* short; femora thick, posterior almost reaching apex of abdomen; tibiæ feebly curved on both their edges, the anterior a little more noticeably, posterior (if anything) a little longer than anterior; 3rd tarsal joint a little more widely bilobed than in the preceding. Length 11, rostrum 3 (vix); width $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Illawarra, N.S.W.

A rather robust species, for the opportunity of describing which I am indebted to Mr. G. Masters. The specimen lent me might be regarded as a co-type.

I have recently received a number of specimens of this species from Mr. T. G. Sloane. An examination of several abraded specimens discloses the fact that the abdominal punctures are much larger than is usual in the group.

POROPTERUS LUTULENTUS, n.sp.

Very densely clothed all over with microscopic muddy-brown scales, prothorax with elongate sooty scales just showing; elytral fascicles just traceable; under surface and legs sprinkled with larger paler scales which are scarcely longer than wide; head, rostrum and claw-joint densely, scape and pectoral canal slightly squamose. Ciliation minute, pale silvery-yellow.

Convex, tubercles very small. *Head* feebly convex; eyes rounded, coarsely granulate; ocular fovea invisible; rostrum rather short, almost straight and parallel; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, passing muzzle, apex a little more suddenly thickened than is usual in the group; 1st joint of funicle obconic, almost as wide as long, 2nd about once and one-half the length of 1st, and not as long as three following combined, 3rd-6th scarcely, the 7th distinctly transverse; club short, almost free. *Prothorax* feebly convex, distinctly longer than wide; apex produced, almost truncate, more than half the width of base; constriction feeble; sides feebly rounded in the middle, decreasing a little less to base than to apex; transverse tubercles scarcely traceable, the lateral (if anything) a little more distinct, median carina just visible, sides at apex with a feeble ridge; with large punctures entirely concealed by scales. *Elytra* a little more than twice the length of prothorax and with the base a little wider, very feebly widening to apical third; declivity abrupt; suture feebly thickened; apex rounded, 2nd interstice and shoulders feebly but distinctly produced; with regular rows of foveæ nearly touching, but almost entirely concealed by scales. Basal segment of *abdomen* not once and one-half the length of 2nd, intercoxal process broad, its sides very feebly raised; 2nd flat, sloping towards intermediates, its sutures almost entirely concealed; intermediates very feebly depressed below apical and not as long; apical with trace of a feeble transverse impression. Posterior *femora* long and rather thin, reaching middle of apical segment; tibiæ compressed, anterior very feebly curved and a little shorter than posterior; tarsi sub-

parallel, 3rd joint almost simple. Length $7\frac{4}{5}$, rostrum $1\frac{2}{3}$; width $3\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Manning River, N.S.W. (Miss S. Dumbrell).

In this species the posterior femora are thinner than in any other of the group; the 3rd tarsal joint is no wider than the 2nd; the posterior tibiæ are very little longer than the anterior, but at the first glance the difference is noticeable. My specimen is remarkably dingy in appearance, but I have satisfied myself that it is entirely due to the scales and not to any extraneous matter. The abdominal punctures in this and the following species are probably present, but cannot be seen on account of the density of the scales by which they are covered.

POROPTERUS PARALLELUS, n.sp.

Above clothed with microscopic sooty scales with sparse black or sooty-brown scales, most noticeable at apex of prothorax; on the under surface and legs the scales are sooty-black, denser and larger than above; head with minute scales, rostrum almost bare. Ciliation very sparse and minute, silvery.

Slightly convex, cylindric, almost nontuberculate. *Head* with trace of ocular fovea; eyes round, coarsely granulate; rostrum densely and somewhat irregularly punctate, elongate, slender, very feebly curved, almost parallel-sided; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, passing muzzle; 2nd joint of funicle not once and one-half the length of 1st, and as long as three following combined, 3rd-6th globular, 7th transverse; club short, almost free. *Prothorax* almost flat, subquadrate; apex feebly produced, truncate, not much narrower than base; ocular lobes almost obsolete; constriction very feeble; median carina narrow, flat, continuous from near base almost to apex, a feeble ridge on each side at apex; transverse row of tubercles almost obsolete; with dense and rather small punctures. *Elytra* more than twice the length of prothorax, and very little wider, sides almost parallel to near apex, fully as deep as wide; 2nd interstice very feebly raised, a very feeble tubercle on it at summit of declivity; apex

rounded; base very feebly emarginate; with close regular rows of large punctures, the rows feebly curved about the middle; sides flattened. *Abdomen* flat, basal segment scarcely once and one-half the length of 2nd; 2nd very slightly above level of intermediates, these rather long, nearly the length of apical. *Legs* rather slender; posterior femora almost reaching apex of abdomen; tibiae compressed, feebly but distinctly curved; tarsi slender, 3rd joint rather feebly bilobed, 4th slightly longer than 1st. Length $9\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 2; width $3\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Mt. Kosciusko, N.S.W. (Mr. W. E. Raymond).

POROPTERUS COMMUNIS, n.sp.

Clothed with minute muddy- or sooty-black scales; prothorax with elongate blackish scales, at the sides and on each side of carina with muddy-brown scales forming scarcely traceable lines; apex and tubercles more or less feebly fasciculate; elytra with 2nd interstice feebly fasciculate, usually for but a short distance but sometimes to sutural thickening (σ specimens occasionally have muddy-brown scales forming numerous small maculae towards sides and apex); under surface more densely clothed than upper, scales larger and paler; head and rostrum densely squamose. Ciliation feeble, dull pale yellow, slightly visible with head in position.

Convex, subcylindric, tubercles small. *Head* without visible punctures; smaller and more convex in σ ; ocular fovea small; eyes round, coarsely granulate; rostrum in σ thick, curved, in φ almost straight, thinner and almost parallel-sided, coarsely and irregularly punctate, with a feeble carina extending from fovea almost to apex; antennae rather thick; scape in σ inserted about two-fifths from apex, in φ a little more, in σ slightly passing, in φ not reaching apex; 1st joint of funicle almost as wide as long, 2nd about once and one half the length of 1st, and not as long as three following combined, 3rd-6th almost transverse, 7th as wide as club (which is small), and almost adnate to it. *Prothorax* very little longer than wide, flattened; apex produced, rounded, about two-thirds the width of base; ocular lobes moderately prominent;

constriction narrow, deep (in some specimens almost concealed), visible from above; sides rounded, feebly decreasing to base; median carina short, feeble, a feeble line continued from it to apex and another to base; with several short longitudinal scarcely traceable ridges at base and apex, those near base apparently caused by feeble granules or punctures; a transverse row of four very feeble tubercles, the lateral slightly anterior to the median; sides with large and distinct punctures. *Elytra* not twice the length of prothorax, and not as wide as base, very feebly widening to about the middle; 2nd and 4th interstices raised and very feebly produced at base; suture thickened from a little before summit of declivity (which is abrupt); apex almost truncate; with regular rows of large distinct punctures or foveæ (larger and almost touching in ♂). Basal segment of *abdomen* very slightly concave, with large punctures almost concealed by scales, scarcely once and one-half the length of 2nd, intercoxal process triangularly produced; 2nd feebly convex, at middle feebly produced on to basal, intermediates flat, on a level with and as long as apical; apical in ♂ feebly impressed at sides and across middle. *Legs* moderately stout; posterior femora in ♂ almost reaching apex of abdomen, in ♀ reaching middle of apical segment; tibiae compressed, posterior longer than anterior, the anterior feebly curved; tarsi almost parallel, 3rd joint almost simple and scarcely wider than 2nd, 4th thick, free for almost its entire length, anterior claws less divergent than the others. Length $10\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{4}$; width 4 mm.

Hab.—Armidale (Mr. D. McDonald); Orange (Mr. Horace W. Brown); New South Wales (Rev. T. Blackburn, No. 6193); Glen Innes, Forest Reefs, Richmond River (Lea).

A slightly variable species; I have a number of pairs taken *in cop.*; the ♂ is generally smaller than the ♀, has the shoulders narrower and the elytra more rounded; one large ♀ specimen has the shoulders distinctly produced at base. A very small starved ♂ (l. $6\frac{1}{2}$, r. $1\frac{1}{2}$, w. $2\frac{1}{5}$ mm.) has the ridges at base of prothorax abundantly distinct; there are three on each side, the outer longer than the inner; the median carina is continuous to base; the specimen appears to be

slightly abraded; another starved ♂ has the elytra broadest behind the middle, a feeble carina on each side between lateral and median tubercles of prothorax (which are scarcely traceable); the two basal segments in both specimens have large distinct punctures—in normal forms they are shallower and almost completely hidden—and the apical is semicircularly impressed at apex. Where a species is so abundant in specimens as the present it is only reasonable to expect to take starved specimens occasionally, and that the two specimens here mentioned *are* starved I am quite satisfied.

POROPTERUS CAVIROSTRIS, n.sp.

Densely clothed with microscopic muddy-green or brown scales, prothorax and elytra with sparse elongate blackish or brown scales; under surface with irregular moderately elongate scales; legs with projecting elongate scales; head and rostrum densely squamose. Ciliation sparse, moderately elongate, feebly traceable with head in position.

Convex, subcylindric, tubercles small. *Head* feebly convex; eyes round, coarsely granulate; ocular fovea concealed; rostrum rather long, thick, distinctly curved, parallel to muzzle (which is somewhat concave) with traces of feeble ridges down the middle and sides; scape inserted very slightly in advance of the middle, just passing muzzle; 2nd joint of funicle almost twice the length of 1st, and slightly longer than three following combined, 3rd-7th distinctly longer than wide; club free, elongate. *Prothorax* longer than wide, apex produced, rounded, more than half the width of middle, from behind appearing feebly bifurcate; ocular lobes prominent; constriction deep, very distinct from above; sides rounded, median carina narrow, distinct at middle, vanishing near base and apex; transverse row of tubercles feeble; apex with a feeble ridge on each side; base and sides with shallow foveae. *Elytra* a little wider than prothorax, and about twice the length; disc with regular rows of shallow punctures, in front of each of which is a small and distinct granule, sides with deeper punctures and without granules, base with a ridge extending

almost from suture to 3rd interstice; 5th interstice very feebly produced at base, 3rd, 5th and 7th very feebly raised near base, middle and near apex; suture distinctly thickened at summit of declivity (which is abrupt), decreasing towards apex; apex narrow, truncate. Mesosternal receptacle rather feebly curved. Basal segment of *abdomen* about once and one-half the length of 2nd, broad, feebly depressed in the middle, intercoxal process raised at sides and with distinct punctures, suture between 1st and 2nd deep at the sides, partially concealed in the middle; 2nd with a deep transverse impression near its apex causing the intermediates to appear (to the naked eye) to be three in number; intermediates very feebly depressed below apical (as which they are little more than half as long), flat, their sutures deep and narrow; apical with large shallow punctures. *Legs* moderate; posterior femora reaching middle of apical segment; tibiæ compressed, anterior feebly, the posterior still more feebly curved, intermediate straight; 3rd tarsal joint distinctly bilobed, 4th longer than 1st. Length $9\frac{3}{4}$, rostrum $2\frac{1}{2}$; width $3\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed River, N.S.W. (Lea).

I have three very distinct species, widely separated from each other and which cannot be referred to any of the foregoing divisions.

P. MORBILLOSUS, Pasc.—Approaching the *sphacelatus*-division. Subparallel, densely squamose. Rostrum almost straight. Antennæ elongate, scape inserted about one-third from apex, considerably passing muzzle. Prothorax without carina and with very feeble traces of tubercles, apex produced but not acute, about one-third the width of base, basal three-fourths subparallel. Elytra closely applied to prothorax, with numerous irregular small tubercles. Femora short and thick; posterior tibiæ very short, third tarsal joint moderately bilobed.

P. CONIFER, Boh.—Approaching the *Chevrolati*-group through *flexuosus*; the *rubus*-group through *intermedius* and *idolus*; the *succisus* through *succisus*, but very distinct from any of them. Rostrum curved. Antennæ elongate; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, passing muzzle. Prothorax with a feeble carina

continuous from base to apex; apex rounded, not much narrower than base. Scutellum absent. Elytra ovate, base depressed, shoulders obsolete, small tubercles on 2nd, 5th and 7th interstices; the 2nd about the middle of posterior declivity with large conical tubercle conjoined at base; apex rounded. Femora scarcely reaching base of posterior tubercles; 3rd tarsal joint moderately bilobed.

P. FASCICULATUS, n.sp.—I think this species should be referred to *Poropterus* though at first sight it has more the appearance of a *Tragopus*. It may be easily identified on account of its smooth almost impunctate surface; elytra with four distinct and several smaller fascicles of blackish elongate scales or setæ; claw-joint densely covered with minute scales, &c.

POROPTERUS MORBILLOSUS, Pasc.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5432.

Very densely clothed all over with roundish or moderately elongate light brown scales, densest on head and prothorax, where also (except in middle of latter) they are paler; punctures with a larger and paler scale; under surface with denser, paler and not much more elongate scales than prothorax; tibiae with darker and elongate scales; rostrum—except basal third—almost bare. Ciliation almost microscopic, silvery.

Convex, subcylindric, tubercles small and irregular. *Head* slightly convex; ocular fovea invisible; eyes coarsely granulate, produced in front; rostrum long, almost straight and parallel, densely punctate, with traces of feeble carinae between scapes; antennae long; scape inserted at about one-third from apex, passing muzzle for a considerable distance; 2nd joint of funicle almost twice the length of first, and as long as three following combined, 7th feebly transverse; club free, elongate. *Prothorax* longer and deeper than wide; apex produced, rounded; extreme apex about one-fourth the width of base, obliquely widening to basal two-thirds, which are parallel; ocular lobes feeble; constriction feeble, continued as a shallow depression across summit; without visible median carina but a median line continuous to base and apex, with traces of transverse rows of obtuse tubercles, apex with a ridge on each side. *Elytra* parallel to near apex, slightly wider

than and about twice the length of prothorax, deeper than wide, base truncate; suture thickened at base and less distinctly on declivity; 2nd and 4th interstices with rows of small round tubercles, about five or six on each terminating a little below summit of declivity (which is abrupt), sides near shoulders with traces of feeble tubercles; lateral declivity with five regular rows of large punctures; disc apparently with rows of concealed punctures; apex rounded. *Abdomen* flattened, sutures partially concealed by scales, 1st segment twice as long as 2nd, intercoxal process rather narrow; intermediates depressed below general level, as long as 2nd but not as long as apical. *Femora* long, posterior almost reaching apex of elytra; tibiae straight, short, posterior shortest of all; tarsi subparallel, third joint feebly bilobed. Length 13, rostrum $3\frac{3}{4}$; width 5 mm.

Hab.—Richmond River, N.S.W. (Lea). Described by Pascoe from Tasmania.

In the majority of species I have examined, the intermediate tibiae are decidedly the shortest; in this species they are a trifle longer than the posterior.

POROPTERUS CONIFER, Erichs.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 5465.

Acalles conifer, Erichs.; *P. conifer*, Bohem., No. 5423; *P. prodigus*, Pasc., No. 5437.

Elytra sparsely clothed with short to very minute pale brown scales, prothorax with denser and longer scales, under surface with elongate scales; legs moderately densely clothed, the scales paler, denser and more elongate towards apex of tibiae; head sparsely clothed, rostrum almost bare. Ciliation dense, very minute, bright silvery-yellow.

Convex, tubercles mostly rather small. *Head* flattened; ocular fovea long; eyes moderately granulate, apex produced; rostrum feebly curved, densely punctate, especially on muzzle, basal two-thirds parallel; antennae thin; scape inserted about one-third from apex, passing muzzle; two basal joints of funicle as long as the rest, including club, 1st a little longer than 2nd, 2nd not as long as three following combined, 7th transverse; club short,

almost free. *Prothorax* convex, longer and deeper than wide; apex produced, subtruncate, not much narrower than base, sides rounded, decreasing to base; ocular lobes feeble; constriction shallow, near bottom deep, near top visible from above and continued across summit; median carina narrow, continued from base to constriction, a line continued thence to apex, a transverse row of four feebly rounded tubercles, the lateral slightly in advance of the median. *Elytra* ovate, more than twice the length of and at base narrower than prothorax, before the middle almost twice as wide; base depressed; sides with two rows of almost regular punctures, the rest feeble and irregular, small granules at base of suture and summit of declivity; on each side near summit of declivity a large conical tubercle conjoined at base, 2nd interstice with three small, round but distinct tubercles, equidistant from each other, 4th also with three less separated, the middle one of which is level with the middle one of 2nd interstice, 6th interstice with a feeble ridge about basal third, a feeble tubercle at junction of 4th and 6th; apex rounded. Basal segment of *abdomen* almost twice the length of 2nd, its suture with that segment distinct only at sides (on account of scales); intermediates feebly convex, their sutures deep and distinct, longer than 2nd but not as long as apical, below which they are very feebly depressed, apical with an almost obsolete transverse impression, apex distinctly punctate. *Legs* long and rather thin; posterior femora reaching middle of apical segment; tibiae compressed, feebly bent; tarsi slender, 3rd joint moderately bilobed. Length 13, rostrum $3\frac{1}{2}$; width 6 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania (Rev. T. Blackburn and Mr. A. Simson); N.S.W. (Mr. Horace W. Brown); "Australia Pipitz" (Herr J. Faust, No. 13). Described from Tasmania by Erichson and Boheman, and from Eclipse Island (*prodigus*) by Pascoe.

The description here given is from a Tasmanian specimen. I have a number of others which, though evidently conspecific, are all slightly variable *inter se*. The prothoracic carina in some specimens is distinct and short, in others it is more elongate and less distinct, in one specimen it is just traceable. The elytral

tubercles vary greatly in size, sometimes being wide and rather feebly elevated, in others smaller and much more distinct; in all the specimens, however, the two large tubercles towards the apex are very distinct. The small apical mucros are occasionally absent. The rostrum between the antennæ is either slightly rounded or with a feeble carina. The scales vary in colour from a uniform grey to the reddish-brown of *rubus*.

POROPTERUS FASCICULATUS, n.sp.

Sparsely clothed with small muddy-brown scales, prothorax with a few elongate scales in the middle and at apex; each elytron with five round fascicles of blackish setæ, the two most distinct would be on the 2nd interstices, the 1st a little closer to 2nd than base, the 2nd at summit of declivity, a little before middle of declivity a small elongate one, on 4th interstice slightly in front of the larger fascicles still smaller ones, traces of others still more minute; abdominal segments, coxæ and trochanters more densely clothed than upper surface, the scales moderately elongate; tibiæ with elongate scales, a few still narrower on under surface of femora; rostrum entirely clothed, the scales at the sides moderately elongate. Ciliation very minute, silvery-brown.

Cylindric, nontuberculate. *Head* convex and (as well as rostrum) densely punctate; ocular fovea not traceable, eyes moderately granulate, apex produced; rostrum distinctly curved, thick, parallel to scape, then distinctly widened; scape inserted about two-fifths from apex, just passing muzzle; funicle thick, 1st joint longer and thicker than 2nd; 2nd as long as two following combined, 3rd-7th transverse; club short, thick, subadnate to funicle. *Prothorax* convex, longer than wide, apex feebly produced, not much narrower than wide; ocular lobes feeble; constriction very feeble; sides rounded; with a small distinct and flat scutellar lobe. *Elytra* no wider than prothorax and not twice its length, parallel-sided, deeper than wide; sides feebly punctate-striate; disc with traces of rows of punctures, base with a shining transverse ridge at sides of scutellar lobe, between it and shoulder a smaller less shining one; shoulders feebly pro-

duced; apex almost truncate. Basal segment of *abdomen* more than twice the length of 2nd, posteriorly produced on to middle of 2nd, intercoxal process long, its sides feebly raised; four apical segments level, each of the intermediates fully as long as 2nd at its middle, apical as long as intermediates. *Legs* long; posterior femora reaching extreme apex of elytra; tibiae feebly compressed, straight; tarsi subparallel, flattened, 3rd joint feebly bilobed, 4th distinctly longer than 1st. Length 11, rostrum $2\frac{1}{3}$; width $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—N. Queensland (Mr. G. Masters).

The following species are not known to me:—

P. PYTHON, Pasc., Cist. Ent. ii. 1881, p. 599; (Mast. Cat. 5438).

Hab.—Port Bowen, Queensland. Pascoe says that “in outline this species resembles *P. rubetra*, Boh. [= *Acalles rubetra*, Er.]” It may be possible that neither of them is to be referred to *Poropterus*.

P. INOMINATUS, Pasc., Ann. Mag. N. H. (4) xi. 1873, p. 197; (Mast. Cat. 5429).

Hab.—Queensland.

P. MUSCULUS, Pasc., Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. xi. 1872, p. 483; (Mast. Cat. 5433).

Hab.—Tasmania. Pascoe says of it “sutura [abdominis] prima oblitterata,” and “but the first suture, dividing the two [basal abdominal] segments, is only slightly apparent on the sides”—characters which suggest a doubt whether the species is correctly referable to *Poropterus*.

P. SATYRUS, Pasc., Ann. Mag. N. H. (4) xi. 1873, p. 197; (Mast. Cat. 5439).

Hab.—Tasmania. Pascoe says of it “segmento ultimo abdominis tribus præcedentibus conjunctim longitudine æquali,”—in my opinion, therefore, but doubtfully referable to *Poropterus*.

P. FOVEIPENNIS, Pasc., Journ. Linn. Soc. Zool. xi. 1872, p. 484; (Mast. Cat. 5427).

Hab.—Illawarra, N.S.W. Pascoe states, “prothorace subobcordato, supra planato, antice valde producto, apice anguste rotundato, basi prope scutellum fortiter biimpresso.” In my opinion this insect will have to be placed in a new genus, along with several other species known to me, at present undescribed.

P. TETRICUS, Pasc., Ann. Mag. N. H. (4) xiii. 1874, p. 412; (Mast. Cat. 5442).

Hab.—Gayndah, Q. Pascoe says of the prothorax, “utrinque angulato-producto, basi profunde bisinuato” and “strongly and angularly expanded at the sides.” Another character he gives is “abdomine segmentis duobus basalibus peramplis.” The characters quoted seem to me to exclude the species from *Poropterus*.

Under this name Mr. Chas. French has lent me two specimens from Gayndah, which agree in nearly all particulars with Pascoe's description. But I should at once refer these to the genus *Paleticus*, Pasc.

The two species following were received too late to be dealt with in the tables given.

POROPTERUS ORTHODOXUS, n.sp.

Upper surface sparsely clothed with small suboval scales closely adpressed to derm; of a dingy black colour, except on prothorax where they assume in places a dull ferruginous tint especially in middle and at sides of apex; about the middle there is a feeble attempt at fascicles of dark ferruginous scales; each elytral puncture carries a larger scale, which towards the suture are black, becoming ferruginous towards sides; in the middle the interstitial scales are darker than the lateral. Under surface more evenly clothed than upper, the scales smaller, more elongate and suberect, black, becoming ferruginous on sides of abdomen, on mesosternal receptacle, coxæ, trochanters and tarsi. Head rather densely clothed with black and ferruginous scales, rostrum carrying a rather smaller scale in each puncture, towards the apex becoming small setæ; mouth parts fringed with sparse moderately long testaceous setæ. Ciliation composed of about a dozen short, bright, dark yellow hairs.

Convex, tubercles almost obsolete. *Head* flattened, impunctate; ocular fovea obsolete. Eyes moderately granulate, subtriangular. Rostrum parallel to insertion of antennæ, widening thence to apex, thicker and more noticeably curved in ♂ than ♀, with irregular rows of shallow moderately large punctures in ♂, in ♀ the punctures are smaller, deeper and less numerous, muzzle with three obtuse carinæ in ♂, with but one and that more distinct in ♀; mandibles shining, impunctate in front. Scape dull, slightly setose, widening to apex, considerably passing muzzle. Two basal joints of funicle moderately elongate, in ♂ 2nd once and one-half the length of 1st, in ♀ not so long and both thicker, the 1st in ♀ obtriangular, in ♂ subcylindric, 3rd-7th globular; club free, suboval, feebly articulated. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide; apex produced, about half the width of base, very feebly bifurcate; constriction deep, on sides only; ocular lobes slightly produced, right-angled; sides rounded, decreasing to base; disc without granules and almost or quite non-tuberculate; punctures very feeble, almost microscopic, without carina, not depressed along median line but appearing so on account of partial absence of scales. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* scarcely wider and more than twice the length of prothorax, subcylindric, with moderately large irregular subtriangular rather distant punctures, in irregular double rows close to suture, becoming larger and forming five regular lateral rows; 3rd, 5th and 7th interstices raised, the 3rd forming feeble tubercles (noticeable only when viewed from the side) towards summit of declivity, posterior declivity at angle of about 45°, the suture from slightly below its summit distinctly raised and cristate; apex feebly mucronate. *Pectoral canal* deep and wide, its anterior edge densely fringed with testaceous moderately elongate setæ. *Abdomen* flattened in the middle, all the sutures very distinct, basal segment fully twice the length of 2nd; intermediates conjointly slightly longer than 2nd or apical. *Legs* thick, moderately long, posterior femora curved, in ♂ passing middle of apical segment, in ♀ just reaching middle; tibiæ short, compressed, almost straight; 3rd tarsal joint feebly bilobed, almost simple, claw-joint longer than 1st, setose and squamose,

claws long and thin, widely separated. Length $13\frac{1}{2}$, rostrum 4; width $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Burrawang, N.S.W. (Mr. T. G. Sloane).

In outline this species strongly resembles *P. morbillosus*, but it may be distinguished from that species by its much sparser and differently coloured clothing, smaller tubercles, crested apical portion of suture, mucronate apex of elytra, shorter rostrum—more suddenly enlarged at apex—shorter and thicker antennæ, less regularly punctured rostrum, longer posterior and anterior tibiæ and shorter intermediate, with numerous other but less noticeable differences.

POROPTERUS BITUBERCULATUS, n.sp.

Moderately densely clothed with soft, suberect, suboblong, moderately large, muddy-brown scales, larger on prothorax than on elytra; on the former forming six feeble fascicles, two apical, and four forming a median transverse row. Elytra with four small fascicles, two close to base and two near summit of posterior declivity. Legs, head and rostrum (except muzzle) more uniformly and rather more densely clothed than elsewhere. Ciliation short, sparse, silvery-yellow.

Convex, elliptic, punctate. *Head* slightly convex, ocular fovea feeble, almost concealed; eyes rather more strongly granulate than is usual in the genus, apex produced; rostrum rather slender, moderately curved, almost parallel to apex, with regular punctures smallest on muzzle. Antennæ entirely red, slender, scape curved, in ♂ passing; in ♀ reaching apex of muzzle. Two basal joints of funicle elongate, the 2nd scarcely more than half the length of 1st, 3rd-6th subglobular, 7th distinctly transverse; club short, joints moderately distinct. *Prothorax* subglobular; apex feebly produced, more than half the width of base, entire but appearing bifurcate on account of fascicles; constriction obsolete; disc and sides with rather large, regular, round, dense, shallow punctures, becoming denser and much smaller beneath fascicles, a narrow distinct median carina continuous from apical fourth to base. *Scutellum* absent. *Elytra* about twice the length of and

slightly wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded, apex entire, suture nowhere raised; each with ten rows of rather large regular punctures, scarcely larger and more regular at sides than near suture, but becoming smaller and more elongate towards apex, each carrying a scale; interstices not raised, tuberculate or granulate, wider than punctures and feebly punctate; on each side of and close to suture at base a small but very distinct shining tubercle suddenly elevated, and (in some specimens) rather irregular at apex. *Under surface* with rather dense, regular, moderately large and circular punctures, entirely absent on intercoxal process, and scarcer on metasternum and basal segment of abdomen than elsewhere. *Abdomen* uniformly feebly convex, all the sutures distinct, basal segment about once and one-half the length of 2nd; intermediates conjointly shorter than 2nd, and longer than apical. *Legs* moderate; posterior femora in ♂ just passing intermediates, in ♀ not quite passing; tibiae straight, compressed, thicker in ♂ than ♀; 3rd tarsal joint rather widely bilobed, reddish, claw-joint setose, no longer than 1st. Length 7, rostrum 2 (vix); width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Victorian Mountains (Rev. T. Blackburn, No. 6194).

A very distinct species belonging to the *varicosus*-group, from any of which it may be distinguished by its very regular punctures and the two basal tubercles of elytra. I have one specimen resembling *P. antiquus* in miniature. In some specimens the punctures appear to be larger than in others, and as each puncture carries a large scale, those on the abdomen, base of rostrum and beneath fascicles cannot be seen unless the scales be removed.